

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1919

Station
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 264

MORE PAY NEEDED BY NAVAL OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES

Rear Admiral Sims Transmits
Recommendation to Secretary
Daniels—Reasons Stated on
Which the Request Is Based

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The inadequacy of United States naval officers' pay has been for a long time, and particularly since the armistice, common talk in naval circles; and with the constantly increasing cost of living, the situation has now reached the point, according to the most informed opinion, where the morale of the service is seriously affected, and disastrous deterioration of the navy is threatened, unless Congress at once provides a general increase. A recommendation that such an increase be made has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded the United States fleet in European waters during the war.

The position of the naval officer may be grasped when it is remembered that naval salaries have not been raised since 1908, while the cost of living since that year has increased 50 to 70 per cent. During the same period the pay of civilian employees in the navy yards has advanced, for quartermen, 125 per cent; for master mechanics, 102 per cent; for mechanics, 82 per cent, and for day laborers, 66 per cent. And in the same time the pay of officers in the British Navy has been increased about 87 per cent.

Many Resignations
The result, it is asserted by those in a position to know the facts, is what was to be expected. Resignations are being submitted by the score, and, naturally, by those officers whom the navy least can afford to spare. The navy who are confident of their ability to earn a suitable living in civilian life are of course the most valuable. Most of these resignations, it is understood, are in the intermediate grades; that is, the grades comprising men who in 15 or 20 years will be controlling in the normal course of events, the destinies of the navy. Therefore, the future control of the navy is being placed in the hands of the less competent of the material available.

The officers themselves cannot remedy the situation by their own efforts. Their duties are such as to preclude their earning money beyond their salaries. They cannot strike for an increase; that would be against tradition and therefore unthinkable. The point is that the point has been reached, where a man cannot earn or remain in the navy unless he has considerable private means. In other words, unless relief is provided the navy will become soon a rich man's pastime instead of a poor man's profession, and its personnel will deteriorate, as has been the case in other countries in similar circumstances.

Practical Decrease in Pay
Rear Admiral Sims, in his memorandum to the Secretary, points out that the purchasing power of naval officers' pay has decreased about 40 per cent since 1908, and he therefore recommends that it be made at least as high as it was in 1908. It is pointed out, Congress has realized that the salary was more than was needed for current expenses, since it made additional provision for retirement allowances.

A detailed account of the unfortunate financial conditions in the service has been prepared by a naval officer, and is being prepared by the president of the Naval War College and transmitted by him to the Secretary of the Navy. This account points out that living expenses are necessarily higher for the naval officer than for the ordinary citizen. His uniforms are many and costly, and he must maintain also a large civilian clothing. He must pay for his own food and laundry on shipboard. When on sea duty he is obliged to maintain in effect a household, if he has a family. Heavy expenditures are necessary, also, for entertainments in course of duty, relations to foreign visitors and the like.

Specific Cases
Specific instances of hardships are given in the letter of the officer referred to.

A captain informed me that he was unable to live in Washington (District of Columbia) within \$100 a month of salary, and had to get out. The commission rates, "He has a small family and lives simply. The only way he kept out of debt was that he had a life insurance policy mature at a critical time."

A commander's wife stated that she did not see how it is possible for a man to live on a naval officer's salary. She is a careful woman of simple tastes.

Another commander's wife, who has two children, in commenting on boarding house where she is ex-

and the tailor. Naval tenants are very undesirable, as they do not want to sign a lease for a year because they do not know how long they are going to stay. The result is that they either sign a lease and run the risk of having the house on their hands, or they pay the highest market price for the privilege of giving up the house at pleasure.

Price of Uniforms Up

His last navy uniform, he says, cost him \$85, against the old price of \$50, with 10 per cent discount. Every time uniforms are changed, he points out, the naval officer must pay the overhead for the obsolete stock, and as a result, naval uniforms in the last six months have been worn until they are shabby.

Naval officers, he says, do not know the cities where they are quartered and must depend on restaurants and theaters for amusement. Officers and their wives dislike to accept entertainment plans of public-spirited organizations because they resemble charity.

This officer proposes the following remedies: A flat increase in pay, increase in commutation for quarters and making such commutation applicable for sea duty, and the removal of the limit from the longevity provision.

"Naval officers," he declares, "are not financially ambitious, but they are properly insistent that their pay as government servants should be adequate to permit them to exist without running into debt."

TREATY ISSUE IS DEFINED IN SENATE

Debate on Johnson Amendment
Precipitated by John Sharp
Williams—California Senator
Argues for His Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senate leaders on both sides of the controversy over the ratification of the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant spent several anxious hours yesterday when suddenly and unexpectedly John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, precipitated a debate on the Johnson amendment intended to give the United States the same voting power as the British Empire in the assembly of the league.

As Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, was about to leave for the Pacific coast to fight for the opposition program, Senator Williams rose in his seat to intimate that the western Senator was really going to his home state to "look after his political friends."

"Gospel of Americanism"

An agreement had been reached by both parties that a vote on the Johnson amendment would be postponed until all the other textual amendments had been disposed of, but as the California Senator warmed to his argument, it was apparent that Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and majority leader, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, and Administration spokesmen, were equally apprehensive that a vote might be challenged. This was the last thing that either side was prepared to face at the present moment, for reasons of uncertainty as to the issue and political expediency.

Answering the intimation of the Mississippi Senator that he was going west to "make sure his title to mansions in the political skies," Senator Johnson stated the case for his amendment as follows:

"I recognize that the Senator from Mississippi would be unable to comprehend adequately that I am going into the State of California and every other State that I can reach, not to mend any political fences; but I am going because of an optimism, which I think the Senator from Mississippi is utterly unable to comprehend, in just the common people of this land, and I am certain that when the common people of this land, just common folks whom the Senator from Mississippi cannot, perhaps, wholly understand, hear the story told of the League of Nations, understand what it portends, realize the mystic utterances that have been made recently concerning it—that these common folk of America will respond as Americans for America and in an American spirit. The spirit of the trip I intend to take is to preach the gospel of Americanism in this land."

Self-Governing Dominions

He continued: "In the first place Great Britain has not six votes in the assembly, she has one vote; Canada has one vote; Australia has one vote; New Zealand has one vote; South Africa has one and India has one. All these are self-governing dominions, except India, which has a provincial government. Their having representation in the assembly adds five votes to the influence throughout the world of Anglo-Saxonism—liberty-loving peoples who have acquired liberty and transmitted it to the balance of the world, and the United States so far from being weakened by giving the dominions a vote in the assembly, is strengthened by it. I for one am no more afraid of Canada's vote than I would be of Minnesota's."

Senator Williams denied that the British Empire could have two representatives on the league council, declaring that the meaning of the famous Borden letter was that the British representative could come from any portion of the British Empire.

SOLICITUDE OVER ARMENIANS SHOWN

President Wilson Reported as
Stating That Their Safety De-
pends on Speedy Action by
and Aid From United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recent activity in behalf of Armenia by Administration senators was ex-

plained yesterday when it was learned from authoritative sources that President Wilson a few days ago had dispatched a telegram from a western city voicing his solicitude over the Armenian situation and the danger that the remnant of that race may be exterminated on the withdrawal of military support.

The President, according to this telegram, believes "it is of humane necessity" to take forceful action, and that it is the duty of the United States to send a military expedition into Armenia. "The very existence of the Armenian people," the President's communication as given out declared, "depends on speedy action by and assistance from the United States."

While the President in Paris encouraged the allied powers to expect that the United States would be inclined to accept some share of responsibility for the safety of Armenia, he always let it be understood that future developments would depend on the attitude of Congress to such an undertaking. In the intensity of the fight over the league issue, the Republican opposition is disposed to object strongly to the President's proposal and the policy toward Armenia which he would desire the United States to pursue.

The Williams Resolution

The resolution introduced by John S. Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, authorizing the President to send troops to Armenia, was pigeon-holed last week by the committee, but is scheduled to come up again today. The Williams resolution is as follows: "Whereas, The withdrawal of the British troops from the Caucasus and Armenia will leave the Armenian people helpless against the attacks of the Kurds and the Turks; and, whereas, The American people are deeply and sincerely sympathetic with the aspirations of the Armenian people for liberty and peace and progress; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use such military and naval forces of the United States as in his opinion may seem expedient for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in Armenia until the settlement of the affairs of that country has been completed by treaty between the nations."

"There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$1,000,000 to enable the President to execute the foregoing resolution."

Anxiety on Part of President

The President is anxious to have the resolution acted upon favorably by Congress, and his willingness to press it at this time, when there is so much controversy about "mandates" and obligations under international agreements, is taken as positive proof of the precarious outlook in Armenia.

There are varying reports as to the number of United States soldiers that would be needed to "rescue Armenia" and to police that country. The War Department estimate of 250,000 men is believed to exaggerate the necessities of the case. Not even the strongest friends of Armenia pretend to believe

that this country would be willing to send troops in anything like such numbers.

The British Government is continuing its withdrawal of troops from the Caucasus, thus adding to the exposure of the Armenians to the racial hatred of the Turks and Kurds, according to official reports received here.

The State Department, however, while willing to furnish all needed information to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declines to make public its special reports on the Armenian situation and takes the position that the question of going to the aid of the Armenians is a matter for Congress to deal with, rather than for the President.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The discussion between the large oil companies and the Mexican Government, which resulted in the exchange of diplomatic notes between the American, British, French, and Mexican governments, arose from the proposed enforcement of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917.

The main purpose of Article 27 is evidently to nationalize minerals, fuels, and petroleum, etc., found beneath the surface of the land, also to nationalize all churches and church property, and by compensation to break up the large estates.

The churches were closed for a time, but are now holding services under certain restrictions, one of which is that no priest of any denomination is permitted to appear on the streets in his church vestments.

As to the large estates, it is not easy to parcel them out to small holders at the present time, on account of the difficulty of the farmers to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest, because the banks are closed. The best obtainable rate reported is 3 per cent per month, from private concerns, and the "Comision Monetaria," a government institution which advances the money to the farmers on the above basis, taking possession of the crops as security and returning the balance due after selling the crops. At this rate of interest the farmer cannot make much profit, so that for this and other reasons a great deal has not yet been done in letting out small allotments.

A Court Question

An attempt was made to enforce this article on the oil fields, which resulted in protests by the governments named above, and in its reply the Mexican Government suggested that the first recourse of the oil companies should be to the courts of justice, and not to diplomacy.

The matter is now being considered by the Supreme Court of Justice in Mexico City, and until a decision is reached it is difficult to foretell the result, which is affected by Article 14 of the Mexican Constitution, which states: "No law shall be given retroactive effect to the prejudice of any person whatsoever. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, property, possessions or rights without due process of law instituted before a duly created court, in which the essential elements of procedure are observed and in accordance with previously existing laws."

It is reported that the government is in favor of applying the nationalization feature only to such properties as have been acquired since the new Constitution went into effect on May 1, 1917.

MEXICO'S EDICT ON NATIONALIZATION

Article Twenty-Seven of the
Constitution, the Enforcement
of Which Led to Controversy
Over Country's Oil Interests

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The discussion between the large oil companies and the Mexican Government, which resulted in the exchange of diplomatic notes between the American, British, French, and Mexican governments, arose from the proposed enforcement of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917.

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The importance of the question may be gathered from the fact that American investments in the oil fields of Mexico are said to amount to about \$200,000,000, and British investments are about \$100,000,000, whilst in the case of the American companies interested it is understood that their contracts of purchase or lease have invariably been made with private owners, holding titles extending back in some cases for over 250 years. For this reason the oil companies object to being forced to exchange a state of property acquired with guarantees of permanence under Mexican laws existing at the time they took title, for a state of temporary concessions, requiring renewal from time to time by contracts, over the wording of which they will have no control.

Capacity of Oil Fields

The proved capacity of the Mexican oil fields is 1,500,000 barrels per day, or say 500,000,000 barrels per annum, but owing in part to lack of shipping and other facilities, the exports for 1917 and 1918 were about 50,000,000 barrels for each year; the exports for 1919 may reach 75,000,000 barrels.

The home consumption for Mexico is about 7,000,000 barrels per annum, so that the quantity available for export is enormous, as, judging from past results, there seems to be an unlimited capacity for development continues.

As the United States consumes 350,000,000 barrels annually, and will in the future, with its great fleet of newly constructed oil-burning vessels, use fuel oil in much greater quantities, the immense importance of the Mexican oil fields to the future of the world can be imagined, seeing that the industry, being only in its infancy, has a potential capacity of 150,000,000 barrels greater than the annual consumption of the United States; all of which goes to show how interdependent the nations are on each other, and the need for working out the present controversy in a spirit of good will and mutual cooperation between the four nations interested.

President Wilson

Returning at Once

Speaking Trip Is Cut Short in

Order That Affairs in Nation's

Capital May Be Given Prompt

Consideration and Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson, canceling the four remaining days of his speaking trip to conserve his strength for the important duties ahead of him in October, will arrive in Washington at noon on Sunday after an absence of four weeks, during which time he crossed the continent and delivered nearly 40 speeches in behalf of unreserved ratification of the peace treaty, including the covenant of the League of Nations.

Aside from the situation in the United States Senate, where a vote on amendments to the treaty may come any day, the President will have the week after his return crowded with momentous issues and events. The steel strike will engage his immediate attention; Viscount Grey, the new Ambassador from Great Britain, will present his credentials and begin a career in Washington which is expected to have far-reaching results in the relations of the two countries; the King and the Queen of the Belgians will arrive for a visit in the White House; and the national industrial conference will be opened.

The decision to cut short his trip was made at Wichita, Kansas, which he reached yesterday. Little Rock, Arkansas; Memphis, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky, are the cities which will fall to entertain him on this trip. His last speech was made on Thursday at Pueblo, Colorado. The return trip is being made via St. Louis, Missouri, and thence direct to Washington, but no stops are scheduled.

Among foreign issues to be dealt with by the President more fully than was possible during his trip is the situation at Fiume, where Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio is leading a movement to annex the city forcibly to Italy before the Peace Conference reaches a decision as to its disposition. The President has been kept informed of developments there and in the Balkans, Russia, and elsewhere, but necessarily could not devote the time to them that he can give in Washington.

Neither the State nor the Navy Department had received confirmation yesterday of persistent press reports that United States marines had been landed near Fiume to aid in preserving the status quo in the Adriatic. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has cabled for information, following the introduction of a resolution in the Senate asking him to report whether marines had been landed.

NATIONAL RAILWAY STRIKE IS CALLED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Official Statement Is Made That
Tie-Up Starts at Midnight—
Arrangements Made to Main-
tain Adequate Food Supply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Negotiations in the railway dispute have broken down and the national strike takes place at midnight. Further discussion between the government and the National Union of Railwaymen commenced at noon today. Before the conference with the men's leaders, the Premier held a big meeting at Downing Street of Cabinet ministers, including Sir Eric Geddes, G. H. Roberts, Sir Auckland Geddes, G. N. Barnes, E. Shortt, and Earl Curzon.

During the morning a large crowd watched the coming and going of the callers at 10 Downing Street, until, shortly before noon, the police cleared the street, press men and photographers alone being left in possession. The Transport Minister, the Food Controller and the other ministers left the conference just before 2 p. m.; but the railwaymen remained behind.

Shortly before 3 p. m. the conference broke up. Upon leaving, J. H. Thomas, secretary of the union, who appeared deeply affected, announced that the strike would take place at 12 o'clock tonight. Immediately after the delegates left Downing Street, the following official statement was made by Captain Evans, one of the Premier's secretaries: "We failed to arrive at an agreement and the strike takes place tonight." Captain Evans refused to give any further information as to whether a general statement would be issued by the government and declined to say whether preparations have been made for maintaining public services.

Food Supply to Be Maintained

The Food Controller, on leaving the conference, told the press representatives that all arrangements had been made to maintain an adequate food supply for the population by road transports. The Premier drove away from Downing Street shortly after negotiations had broken down.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen decided this afternoon to throw in its lot with the National Union of Railwaymen and an intimation has been conveyed to Mr. Thomas that the society is prepared to strike if necessary. An official of the National Transport Workers Federation, when asked if the federation were taking any action in regard to the railway dispute, stated that his executive had not met and that therefore the matter had not been considered. An official of the National Union of Vehicle Workers declined to say if the union intended to act.

The interruption of negotiations came as a complete surprise in official railway circles, where up to the last minute a settlement was considered practicable. At 3 p. m. no arrangements had been made to cope with the traffic in the event of a strike taking place.

Upon inquiry at the general post-office this afternoon, a press representative was informed that whilst consideration had been given to the question of the conveyance of mails in the event of a strike, no cut and dried scheme had been prepared to deal with the emergency. The postoffice will take advantage of whatever form of locomotion there is.

No Emergency Scheme of Trains

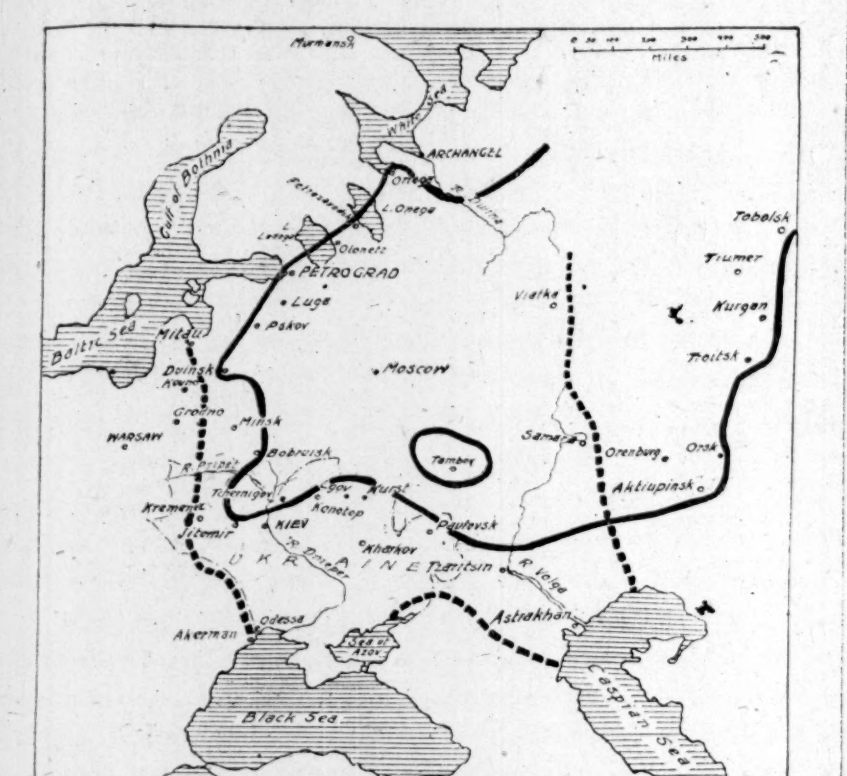
An official of the London and Northwestern Railway stated that the company had not been able to prepare an emergency scheme of trains but that it was the intention to run trains as far as possible. The experience of the general railway strike a few years ago, the official said, was that the company was able to run a curtailed service to most places. The late trains will leave London tonight as usual, he added, and probably they would get through, although that could not be said positively.

The railway crisis which has been so suddenly precipitated arose not out of any new demand by the railwaymen, but on the question of standardization, which has been the subject of negotiations for the past six months. An agreement was arrived at in February which stabilized existing wages until December, with a proviso enabling both sides to negotiate a basis of standardization for all grades.

It was understood, it appears, that the basis would be in an upward direction, but in some cases the proposals for a basis for standardization made no allowance for the position of those more highly paid than others. Consequently, if the existing agreement for wages, which was to terminate in December, had continued in operation, this would have meant a reduction of as much as 14s. a week in some grades. The railwaymen made a demand for an immediate settlement which would be satisfactory to them, and the inability of the authorities to bring about such a settlement brought events to a crisis with great suddenness.

New Offer Is Rejected

LONDON, England (Friday)—The railway strike, which goes into effect tonight will affect probably more than



Disposition of the Bolshevik forces in Russia

Heavy black line indicates troop formation in the various fighting areas on Sept. 23. Dotted line indicates the situation in June. Data upon which map has been based is from an absolutely reliable source. All the section inside the heavy black line is held by the Bolsheviks and all outside by anti-Bolshevik troops, with the exception of the part inclosed within the small circle, which is held by one of the anti-Bolshevik leaders, General Mamontov, who broke through the Bolshevik lines and has been harassing the enemy in the rear; latest advances announce that General Mamontov has again established a connection with the Denikin troops.

FURTHER ADVANCE ON KURSK FRONT

General Denikin's Volunteers Re-
ported Also to Have Captured
Baranovka—General Mamontov
Joins Denikin Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The War Office, in announcing further details of General Denikin's progress in South Russia, states that the volunteers have captured Baranovka, southeast of Tzaritsyn. General Mamontov has apparently joined up again with General Denikin at Korotkoyak, 25 miles west of Lysky, while the volunteers are still advancing on the Kursk front.

Congress of Turkestan Muhammadans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A Moscow wireless message states that a second congress of Turkestan Muhammadans has been held in connection with the union between Russia and Turkestan. The message issued by the congress states that the Muhammadans are rallying more and more closely around the standard of Red Communism and that Soviet Turkestan will become a revolutionary school for the entire East.

Estonian Proposal Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Estonian Legation in London announces that the Lettish Government has accepted the Estonian proposal that it should participate in the debates at Dorpat on Sept. 28 to discuss the Bolshevik peace offers.

VISCOUNT GREY REACHES NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Viscount Grey, British Ambassador to the United States, arrived here from Europe yesterday on the Cunard steamship Mauretania. He told the newspaper men that he believed there was a deep-rooted and inseparable friendship between the British peoples and the people of the United States. The Ambassador was scheduled to proceed to Washington this morning.

MEXICO BARS BRITISH AT BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
EL PASO, Texas—Consular agents along the border are refusing to give passports of British subjects to enter Mexico, following an order sent from the Mexican Ambassador at Washington, District of Columbia. The ruling does not affect British subjects residing in Mexico, but applies to those who hereafter seek admission to that country. No reason for the order was given to Andres G. Garcia, Mexican Consul here.

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Stock Market Quotations.....	11
Financial World Affairs Reviewed.....	11
American Telephone's Financing.....	11
Dividends Declared.....	11
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	11
Financial Notes.....	11
Editorials.....	Page 16
Direct Action and the "Catastrophic Act".....	16
An American Labor Party.....	16
Rhodesia and the Union.....	16
In Stratford Town.....	16
Notes and Comments.....	16
General News.....	Page 17
Further Advance on Kursk Front.....	17
Treaty Issue Defined in Senate.....	17
President Wilson Returning at Once.....	17
Need of Aid for Armenia.....	17
Mexico's Edict on Nationalization.....	17
More Pay Asked for Navy Officers.....	17
Secretary Daniels on the Navy Situation.....	17
Council Considers Situation in Fiume.....	17
Purpose of Visit of Belgian Ruler.....	17
Views on China's Cabinet Change.....	17
France's Position Regarding League.....	17
Official Attitude to Calixtus Case.....	17
Investigating Food Supply in Germany.....	17
Deputies Discuss the Peace Treaty.....	17
On the Road to Peace for Ireland—III.....	17
Prospect of Next French Elections.....	17
Plan to Enforce Vaccination.....	17
Mission of Cotton Exchange.....	17
Inheritance Tax in Massachusetts.....	17
Illustrations.....	Page 18
Map of European Russia.....	18
Map of Eastern China.....	18
John Fitzpatrick.....	18
Alsace-Lorraine Mammikins.....	8
Tenth Century Organ.....	14
Barges on the Thames.....	15
Labor.....	Page 19
National Railway Strike Is Called in Great Britain.....	19
Freedom Meeting in One Big Union.....	19
Case of Dismissed New York Railway Women.....	19
Judge Gary Blamed for Causing the Strike.....	19
Senator Attacks William Z. Foster.....	19
Labor-Unions and Liverpool Strike.....	19
Jury Trial Sought by Labor Union.....	19
Letters.....	Page 20
Labor's Demand for Shorter Hours (Hugh E. Wagoner).....	20
Music.....	Page 14
English Organ and Builders.....	14
The Plight of the Chorus Singer.....	14
String Quartets in Manchester.....	14
A Chamber Music Organization.....	14
San Francisco Novelty.....	14
English Notes.....	14
Special Articles.....	Page 21
The Rambler: On the Value of Words.....	21
The Return From the Woods.....	21
American Music and Composers, by John Alden Carpenter.....	21
Old Associations of Wandsworth.....	21
Alsace-Lorraine's Applied Arts.....	21
Sporting.....	Page 10
Intercollegiate Football Starts.....	10
Tufts Football Outlook.....	10
Major League Baseball Results.....	10
The Home Forum.....	Page 12
The Immature Conscience.....	12
To Mary Baker Eddy (Poem).....	12

500,000 men. The government has arranged to have mails carried by airplanes and to have large motor cars from the government services made available for the conveyance of supplies to the big towns which will be seriously affected.

The locomotive engineers have announced that they would join in the strike but it is stated that the government has arranged to have many men who drove engines during the war, make runs on the principal train service routes.

An official announced that the government made a new offer, and at the same time undertook to consider any anomalies in the scheme for wage standardization. This was unconditionally rejected by the railroad men's representatives.

The strike will apply to all railways, whether steam or electric, it is declared in an official statement by the railway men.

Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of milk and foodstuffs to London and to afford protection to loyal workers. It is considered likely that workers on the London subways and some of the motor bus services will also strike.

Full Cabinet Meeting Held

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—A full cabinet meeting was held in Downing Street this afternoon to consider the railway crisis. The Home Secretary was accompanied by Sir Edward Troup. Amongst other ministers present were Lord Curzon, Walter Hume Long, Winston Spencer Churchill, Sir Auckland Geddes, and Sir Eric Geddes. Various railway representatives were also present.

Molders' Strike Continuing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Owing to a continuation of the molders' strike, it will be necessary to close down some departments at the Barrow shipyards. A considerable number of the men are receiving notice in some branches of the engineering trade that, owing to the strike, the company is finding itself unable to keep their departments going.

Strike Situation in North Sea Ports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message states that the situation regarding the strike movement in the German North Sea ports has not yet been cleared up but its further appreciable extension appears unlikely, although the Altona seamen have come out on a sympathetic strike.

In the Greater Berlin metal industry also a further extension of the strike appears improbable, the first ballot having resulted in a big majority against a strike. The radicals are trying to arrange a fresh ballot to reverse the decision, but the workers are offering considerable opposition to their attempt.

At several German towns, notably Halle, a number of Spartacist leaders have been arrested and lists found in their possession contain the names of individuals they intended to arrest and put on trial upon the outbreak of a Communist revolution.

Viscount French Present at Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Both Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Ian Macpherson, Chief Secretary, were present yesterday at the cabinet meeting at 10 Downing Street. As Sir Edward Carson also paid a visit to Downing Street, political prophets now anticipate fresh proposals for the government of Ireland when Parliament reassembles. Lord French's retirement has recently been freely rumored, but these rumors are stated now to be without foundation.

Sir Edward leaves for Ireland today for a week's tour of Ulster. While not much can be built on the Downing Street coming and goings there is good reason for stating that the government is anxious to couple its vigorous efforts to suppress lawlessness in Ireland with a fresh attempt to devise measures for the government of Ireland, which would command acceptance.

The cabinet committee is giving attention to this matter, and the result will probably be seen soon after Oct. 23, when Parliament reassembles. Meanwhile there will be no changes in the Irish executive, though it is generally understood that Ian Macpherson wishes to be transferred to some other government post.

Mine Nationalization Plans Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress yesterday considered two resolutions passed by the recent congress at Glasgow, the first dealing with the question of nationalizing the mines, with an instruction of the congress to present the resolution to the Premier at the earliest possible moment, and the second dealing with the military service acts. The committee decided to ask the Premier to meet a deputation next week in order that these resolutions might be presented to him.

Paris Theater Workers to Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Federation of Theater Workers has decided upon a general strike to affect houses belonging to or conducted by members of the Owners and Managers Union. The strike order is to take effect immediately. It affects 70 concert and music halls of Paris.

Veracruz Against Article

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

EL PASO, Texas—The State Legislature of Veracruz has voted to annul article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution.

COUNCIL CONSIDERS SITUATION IN FIUME

No Further Developments Reported—Proposal That Elections Be Hastened and Question Submitted to Electorate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Friday)—There has been no further development in the Fiume situation and the Crown Council which met at the Quirinal yesterday eventually adjourned until today, after holding morning and evening meetings in the interval between which the Cabinet Council was held. Baron Sonnino and Mr. Colajanni were unable to attend the Crown Council, and the Socialist leader, Mr. Turati, refused to do so. His letter to the Premier, which is published in the papers, states that the tradition of the Socialist Party forbids participation in the Crown Council, even at the present juncture, and declares that the occasion is one for councils of the people, not for private conferences.

According to the Epoca, the only question dealt with yesterday was that of Fiume. The paper states that Tomasso Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, declared that the Peace Conference would not accept a "fait accompli" because that would authorize the Czechs to occupy the Teschen area, the Jugo-Slavs to occupy Klag-enfurt, Greece, Thrace, and the Rumanians, the Banat. Mr. Giolitti proposed that the elections should be hastened and the question submitted to the electorate, while the other members urged annexation.

It is understood that a report was presented regarding the Trau incident, which showed that Count Fagnola of Trau went to Sebenico and engaged a number of officers and men to occupy Trau. The Jugo-Slav garrison was captured, but subsequently the commander of Sebenico ordered the Italians to retire. Most of them did so and the Jugo-Slavs were released.

Jugo-Slavs Marching on Trau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—A Spalato telegram, dated Thursday, from the Jugo-Slav Correspondence Bureau regarding the Trau incident, states that a Jugo-Slav detachment had begun marching on Trau, which was occupied by Italians, when an American destroyer entered the harbor to compel the Italians to retire to the demarcation line. The inhabitants opened fire on the Italians, who left the town hastily, the Italian commander and the occupants of his car falling into the hands of the Jugo-Slavs in the process. The Americans, however, who had meanwhile landed 200 marines with machine guns, took charge of the prisoners and eventually transferred them to an Italian ship. Finally the Jugo-Slav troops arrived and were given an enthusiastic welcome, whereupon the Americans handed over the town to them and reembarked. The telegram adds that an American warship will remain in the harbor for a few days.

Vote of Confidence to Be Asked

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Premier, Francesco Nitti, and the Foreign Minister, Tomasso Tittoni, will make declarations of their policy in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow and ask for a vote of confidence in the government, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Rome. The entire ministry will attend the sessions, the dispatch adds.

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Foreign Minister, Tomasso Tittoni, is expected to make a declaration before the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow of the government policy regarding the occupation of Fiume by Captain d'Annunzio.

Two resolutions have been introduced in the Chamber, one providing for the annexation of Fiume without awaiting the decision of the Peace Conference, and the other affirming the right of Italy to guarantee Italian nationality in Fiume.

The Messaggero says that if the chamber gives Mr. Nitti a vote of confidence, the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved and elections held in November.

Dr. Grossich, president of the National Council of Fiume, recently said to General Badoglio:

"There is only one solution regarding the army (in Fiume); any other will be rejected by any and every means. In virtue of the right of self-determination, and in virtue of our ancient laws which not even Hungary dared to touch or minimize, we intend to be united to Italy. If refused we are prepared to blow up the port and destroy our houses, so that whoever, with the exception of Italy, enters Fiume as master will find a desert of ruins and burning debris."

PREPARATIONS FOR FRENCH ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In preparation for the French elections, signs of the renewal of French political life are beginning to be noticeable in the multitude of congresses, all showing a tendency toward organization, which have come into being since Mr. Clemenceau stated that the coming elections will be held under the new electoral bill, as all parties are trying to arrange their programs.

The new system provides for voting on lists of candidates submitted in each section, whereas by the old system individual candidates canvassed boroughs, the change being one from personal appeal to an appeal of positive or constructive policies. Thus many parties which previously had only negative policies or none at all

are now forming programs and seeking alliances.

The radicals ended their congress yesterday with stress laid on the question of intensified production and with a decision to admit on the election lists candidates outside of their party, with certain reservations, notably that no candidate of the United Socialists should figure on the same lists, because the Socialists had considered the radicals as a bourgeois party in spite of its essentially popular origin.

The Lyons Labor Congress declared for trades unionism outside politics.

ESTHONIA LIKELY TO ADOPT PROHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Esthonia bids fair to be not only the second European republic to adopt prohibition, Finland being the first, but the first to incorporate a prohibition clause in its Constitution. For centuries Esthonia was ground down by the Germans, who owned 70 per cent of the land, and the vodka business was also in their hands.

During the war, however, Esthonia introduced military prohibition but this was relaxed by the Germans when they overran the country. Now that Esthonia is free once more to act for herself, she is vigorously putting the house in order with regard to the liquor traffic.

Villem Ernits, a member of the National Assembly and vice-president of the dry organization committee, through the Esthonian legation in London, has sent a request to W. E. Johnson, of the Anti-Saloon League for copies of all prohibition laws and a great prohibition convention is to be held in Esthonia on Nov. 9, which Mr. Johnson has been invited to attend.

The Germans suppressed all but two Esthonian newspapers, but now the country has 30, all of which are either friendly to or enthusiastic supporters of prohibition.

ASQUITH REPLY TO PREFACE OF "1914"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Herbert H. Asquith has replied, in a letter to a correspondent, to Viscount French's preface to the second edition of "1914," the book Lord French has published dealing with events in the first few months of the war. As to his letters of approval to Lord French, Mr. Asquith says these were written after the abandonment, largely through Lord Kitchener's intervention, of Lord French's original proposal, which, it has been alleged, involved leaving Marshal Joffre in the lurch, and after subsequent operations had been carried out by Sir John "with much sagacity and skill."

Generally, Mr. Asquith contends, it was his custom to convey to the general in supreme command in the field an emphatic assurance of confidence and support. As to Lord French's statement that he never gave Lord Kitchener any assurance regarding no shortage of shells, the point on which Mr. Asquith rested his famous Newcastle speech, Mr. Asquith declares that Lord Kitchener was incapable of inventing and palming off a falsehood upon him and that, if it is a conflict of memories, he prefers Lord Kitchener's written record of a conversation on the day it took place to Lord French's recollection of the same conversation some months afterward.

PLEA FOR GREATER UNITED SOUTH AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony (Friday)—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts' tour of the northwestern district of the Cape Province commenced auspiciously at Victoria West, where he gave a fine address along the lines of his notable speech at the close of the special parliamentary session, when he appealed to South Africa to make a fresh start, to abandon "racialism" and to come together in a more tolerant and conciliatory spirit.

Referring to the immense potentialities of South Africa's mineral wealth, the Premier described the country as the greatest mining country in the world. He concluded his speech with a warning against the danger of over-emphasizing politics and appealed for a new spirit of development in a greater united South Africa.

The speech was received with unreserved enthusiasm, the Premier receiving a great ovation. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the national anthem.

YPRES RUINS TO BE MAINTAINED INTACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The famous Cloth Hall in Ypres, the Cathedral and adjacent buildings are to be maintained in their present state of ruin. The Minister of the Interior, making this announcement in the Chamber of Deputies, declared the decision had been reached after a conference with the British authorities and that steps had been taken to preserve the historic ruins from vandalism.

The shattered buildings, he added, would constitute a place of pilgrimage for relatives of the men who had fallen there and for the peoples of the allied countries generally.

PRESIDENT'S OFFER ACCEPTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia—Atlanta Lodge No. 1 of the railroad machinists held a special meeting recently and voted, by a large majority, to accept President Wilson's offer of a wage increase of 4 cents an hour in lieu of the men's demands for an increase of 17 cents.

VIEWS ON CHINA'S CABINET CHANGE

Washington Opinion That China Will Refuse to Deal With Japan on Shantung and Await League of Nations Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Friends of China in Washington who know the leading personages in the political affairs of that country and who, consequently, can interpret changes in the Cabinet understanding, have learned of the elevation of Gen. Chin Yun-peng to the post of Premier, as reported in State Department.

MR. DANIELS ON THE NAVY SITUATION

Shortage in Crews Not Such as to Cause Uneasiness, He Says—Thousands of Trained Men Upon Whom He Could Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As serious as the shortage of men is admitted to be in the United States Navy, many capital and smaller ships being undermanned or tied up for repairs, Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, does not think the situation alarming, he stated yesterday.

"We are not uneasy, for the reason," he explained, "that there are 350,000 trained men now in the Nation who I believe would respond instantly to a call to service if a critical situation should arise. If the present shortage had existed before the war, we would have been alarmed, for no such trained force was available then."

Fortunately, Secretary Daniels said, virtually all the ships in the navy must lay up at this time for a general overhauling after two years of continuous and strenuous service in the war. Hence the shortage of men is not disastrous, he thinks, and in the meantime an energetic recruiting campaign, in which several hundred thousand dollars will be spent for advertising the navy, will be conducted to increase the personnel.

Crews for New Destroyers

Reports that new destroyers are not being put into service because there are no crews for them did not worry him, Secretary Daniels stated, because the old plan of four destroyers to each capital ship seemed adequate in peace, although, of course, in war all available would be essential in operations against submarines. Here again he thought a call to the young men who have gone back into civil life from the navy would produce crews for the hundreds of destroyers built during the war.

With regard to reports that large numbers of the recruits at present are 18 years old and are being placed upon ships with little or no training, Secretary Daniels said that youths of that age are satisfactory and that training on ships is being carried on successfully. However, he favored a course of training on land where this could be given and he hoped the necessity of placing green men on ships soon would pass.

Admiral Hugh Rodman started the cruise of the Pacific fleet from Hampton Roads, Virginia, through the Panama Canal to California, he commented, with many in the crews of the ships who either had received only brief land training or had been in the service a short time, but they learned rapidly and on the trip Secretary Daniels made to Hawaii in August he personally saw green men in training and noted substantial progress in their studies in two weeks.

Recruiting Campaign

It is hoped the recruiting campaign will produce enough by December, when the ships are expected to be through with the process of overhauling, to give all of them, except possibly the destroyers, crews of a better quality than those who were on the ships when they were first put into service. The convention for naval officers, and Congress is said to be ready to approve this at once.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

39th SEASON BEGINNING OCTOBER 10-11 1919-1920

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24 FRIDAY AFTERNOON—24 SATURDAY EVENING

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Boston Symphony Orchestra

PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor

Assisting Solo Artists

JEAN BÉDÉTTI, FRYMASTON, FREDERICK TRADKIN, RUDOLPH GANZ

FRITZ KREISLER, JOHN MCCORMACK, LEO ORNSTEIN, SERGEI RACHMANINOFF, ALBERT SPALDING

Mail orders to W. H. Brennan, Manager, Symphony Hall, Boston, Tel. B.B. 1492

tions. Thus China will be advantageously situated to bring the Shantung issue before the league and will have the benefit in reaching a solution of the problem of the moral support of the world as aroused by the discussion of Shantung. If direct negotiations were begun with Japan, this support, it is argued, would be lacking. It is clear to these Washington observers of the situation that China is not content to accept the sovereignty of Shantung by Japan, but will ask the league to return also the economic concessions Japan claims as a reward for driving Germany out of China during the war. In other words, the position taken at Paris by the Chinese Peace Commission will be maintained at least until the League of Nations, if established, can take action.

The factional feeling between north and south China is said to be disappearing in the face of this outside issue.

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FREEDOM MEETING FOR ONE BIG UNION

Organization Formed to Help Political Prisoners Plans Also to Work in Behalf of United States Labor Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Freedom Convention called here to form a permanent organization for the release of "political and industrial prisoners," turned itself into a debating society yesterday afternoon on the merits or demerits of the One Big Union, and applauded loudly as one speaker after another made attacks on the American Federation of Labor.

The debate began when the resolutions committee brought in a majority report, advising that a resolution to put the convention on record in favor of One Big Union, as a step toward the liberation of "industrial and political prisoners," be tabled.

A minority report was also presented, and the meeting voted down the motion to table. The minority report, in favor of One Big Union, was then taken up, and the One Big Union advocates displayed their strength by defeating a motion to defer action in order that a program of speeches might continue. Only after an appeal that the motion was not properly worded did they agree to refer the motion back to the committee to be reworded. The resolution may come out of committee today.

Aim Is to Free Labor

The convention, in the words of one of the speakers on the floor, is "radical." This speaker declared that the purpose of the new organization is not only to free prisoners, but that the ultimate aim is to free American labor. However, he declared, if it went on record in favor of One Big Union it would alienate a great many people and hinder its purpose. It must confine itself to the "amnesty" cause, and through this "coerce the conservatives" into industrial action. Others also pleaded with the convention not to endorse the One Big Union, declaring that it would destroy its influence.

One Big Union advocates, however, declared that only by the organization of one big industrial organization could they force release of prisoners. If they had One Big Union, they could close the industries of the United States, to stay closed until Eugene V. Debs and the rest of the "political prisoners" are released. If they had to depend on the American Federation of Labor to do it, they might as well go home. They charged the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor "with rendering the general Mooney strike called some months ago ineffective."

"Revolutionary Idea" Needed

One speaker declared that they should get a big army and break down the jails and free the prisoners. If they were to get an organization that would be effective they must build it on solid stone, and that stone was the I. W. W.

"We have got to have a revolutionary idea to bring the prisoners out of jail," said another.

J. Mahlon Barnes, an old-time Socialist and former national secretary of the Socialist Party, tried to switch the program, but the One Big Union advocates wouldn't have it. Mrs. Minnie Branstetter, former Socialist lecturer, representing Oklahoma, protested that the One Big Union advocates were trying to "sabotage" the convention for personal propaganda. The convention was not called, she declared, to interfere with the tactics of any organization, and if the convention wanted to go on record for the I. W. W., she demanded that it say so in plain words.

Many Socialists Present

The convention looks much like a Socialist convention. The same faces are seen at this gathering that have appeared at former Socialist and Radical conventions here. In addition to J. Mahlon Barnes and Mrs. Branstetter, there were among others, Barney Berlyn, an active figure in local Socialism and a frequent speaker in Chicago Federation of Labor meetings; James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, a long time Socialist; Mrs. Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee; and Austin H. Simons, a conscientious objector.

Robert M. Buck, editor of The New Majority, the official organ of the Cook County and Illinois Labor parties; Mrs. Berger, and Mr. Simons were among the members of the resolutions committee.

STRIKES SETTLED IN CHILE

VALPARAISO, Chile—The shipping strike has been settled by arbitration. Tramway men and workmen in sugar refineries have reached agreements with their companies.

PURPOSE OF VISIT OF BELGIAN RULER

King Albert, on Way to United States, Declares Nation Wants America to Understand Needs and Extend Necessary Credits

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON (Wednesday)—(By Wireless to the Associated Press.)—

King Albert talked today with the correspondents on the object of his visit to the United States and the results he hoped to achieve. He was impressed with the importance of this visit, and pointed out that it was business as well as pleasure which compelled him to leave the country in these busy days of reconstruction.

"We were very happy when America entered the war," said the King, "for as you all know, Belgium and her allies had been fighting for a long time and we needed just such help as America could give."

"But America had been generous to Belgium before this time. She had sent great quantities of food and clothing to the sorely-trying people in the territory occupied by the Germans, and thus Belgium had good cause to be doubly grateful to America."

Much to Learn in America

"There is much for all of us to learn in America, first, in relation to the educational system. There the Allies have combined learning and outdoor sport in such a way as to obtain the best possible result. We too have some sport, but in no such measure as the Americans."

"For our industries we should learn a great deal. The Belgian people are very energetic and hard-working, but their energy has not been organized to get the best results as is done in America. We can investigate American methods and systems, and, where possible, use them as models for our own work at home."

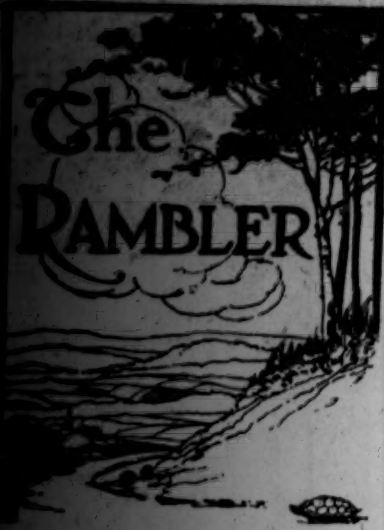
Great Asset in the Congo

"America is the country best fitted to advance us these credits, and we want Americans to know that all we desire is an opportunity to borrow this money necessary for our immediate development. As to the actual result, the industry and thrift of the Belgian people will accomplish that, I feel sure."

"We have a great asset in the Congo. That is a great country, capable of wonderful advancement, and I hope that the young men, who absorbed the new ideas during the war by contact with other peoples, will take up this question and profit by the enormous prices now latent in the Congo, which, in turn, will mean profit for Belgium and Belgian credit."

The King expressed his great pleasure at the hospitable reception accorded him and the other members of the royal party on board the ship, and his keen anticipation of the trip to the United States.

"Revolutionary Idea" Needed



On the Value of Words

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Verba et voces, pretereque nihil.

It was rather amusing, was it not, stranger, to hear the Round Table the other afternoon discussing the superfluity of words common to most forms of literary expression, when you reflect that the Round Table itself flourishes by reason of its verbal abundance? If, as some have suggested, the use of words were to be reduced to the bare necessary minimum, the debates of our amicable group would cease. It is of the very essence of our Round Table gatherings that we talk to hear ourselves rather than to convince our neighbor. We are under no illusions as to the importance of what we say; like many other luxuries, the world could well spare our eloquence. And yet the Round Table is a pleasant spot; our word-combats in the main, amiable; we should all feel their loss. Verbosity is one form of self-revelation; we know our friends the better for their prodigality in speech.

This particular question arose, you remember, as many of our questions do, by chance. The Professor of Literature, while turning over the mass of notes in his leather bag, preparatory to their arrangement in some order, came across the following quotation from De Quincey:

"Simply to retrench one word from each sentence, one superfluous epithet, for example, would probably increase the disposable time of the public by one-twelfth part; in other words, would add another month to the year, raise the sum of volumes read from eleven to twelve hundred. A mechanical operation would effect that change; but, by cultivating a closer and more severe habit of thinking, perhaps two sentences out of each three might be pruned away, and the amount of possible publication might be thus increased in a threefold degree." The Table listened attentively to the reading of this extract, a task which the professor accomplished in the rotund voice which he usually reserved for class-room oratory.

The poet made as if to speak when the passage was ended, but Nestor was too quick for him. "Indeed," he roared with his usual violence, "what you have read is true, but it is not words that have brought the island of Hibernia to the state it now is? Bad luck to the man who says words only, with deeds crying aloud to be done."

The Bondsman hastily finished the writing of his third telegram since his arrival 10 minutes ago, gave the paper to a passing waiter, and prepared to divert the conversation from Hibernia back into its original channel. "Where would I get off in my business without words?" he asked, "I'll tell you, as your friend in the paper there says, and he pointed to the professor's note, "to cut out the best air. 'Stick to brass tactics' is what we all need to remember, but how can you close a deal with a prospect if you don't pat him on the back?"

The Professor of Literature frowned slightly as he laid the extract from De Quincey upon the table. "Although," said the professor, "the professor remarked gravely, 'express yourself in a technical vocabulary containing many phrases foreign to your ears. I apprehend from your remarks as follows: You hold that the amenities of life are better secured when, in our discourse, we pay no regard to the idiosyncrasies and prejudices of our fellow man. In short, that words are a potent factor in convincing those with whom we come in contact in the world of affairs of our common sympathies and interests in their concerns. Once we have established, by persuasion and exchange of a common fund of ideas, their confidence in the advice we have to offer, the ordinary functions of commerce are thereby facilitated.'"

The Bondsman pretended to fan himself vigorously with the bit of paper while the poet smiled at the professor's nodding in the garden outside. "I guess that's a pretty good translation," the salesman laughed. "I had your flow of language I could wear out the toughest customer. What gets me is that the fellow who quoted these words read 1100 books. He wants to boost us up to the sky. Why, I never read 1100 books in my whole life."

"By the way," the poet interjected, "isn't that too far off the subject, what do you read?" The salesman turned to his questioner. "It's none of your business," he began, a statement which the poet acknowledged with an acquiescent eyebrow, "but I'm afraid telling you, I admit I read a high-brow." The poet made a ironic gesture of deprecation. "There are the financial pages and a special stuff in my particular that I have to keep up with, like the professor here in his."

The poet murmured: "A palpable 'Go on.'"

any time left over, I enjoy dipping into the magazines that print nothing but short stories. Once in a while I pick up a good book, if it isn't too deep."

The poet looked interested. "What do you mean by 'too deep'?" he inquired solemnly.

"Oh, a book that is all words and no story," answered the salesman promptly, "such as essays and philosophy and long-drawn-out novels."

"I thought we should get back to the subject again," the poet commented. "I find you in agreement with De Quincey after all, that too many words spoil a book." The salesman nodded indifferently, for he was becoming a little bored.

"It seems to me," said the poet, beginning anew, "that it is impossible to draw the line between too many words and too few. The art of poetry, for example, aims at a concentration, or rather compactness of imagery, yet its figures of speech often require more words for their proper expression than would a similar idea rendered in prose. Take, by way of illustration, the lines of Horatio:

"But look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill."

It would be equally possible to say: "See, that glow over the eastern hill shows it is almost sunrise." Would this be loss or gain? The first statement contains 17 words, the latter, 12. But with the addition of five words, the statement of fact is turned into a picture of the occurrence.

Which is more convincing, to say "It is sunrise," or to convey an impression of the particular sunrise? The Bondsman wrote another telegram. "You can search me," he growled in the pause that followed.

The Armorer leaned forward suddenly across the table. "What you have to say about the value of words interests me very much, because I have just been helping our manager to get out some new advertising copy. We have to pay several thousand dollars for a page and we've got to make every word count. You see, each word we use costs us a lot of money and we can't afford to waste them. We have the same problem: does the public want the facts or a fancy picture?"

The poet smiled. "Preparing a page of advertising must be like writing a sonnet. The general idea and its application must be compressed within a given space, and yet be so expressed as to linger in the imagination. Strangers read your advertisement, and they must then, as Wordsworth says, remember their emotion in tranquillity and go out to buy your wares. It is a problem of romantic composition."

The Armorer looked offended. "I don't know whether you are sneering at me or laughing at me, and what is more, I don't very much care. But if some of you so-called literary people took a little more interest in the practical world about you, and a little less in yourselves, the world would be the better for it."

The poet put on his hat and prepared to leave the table. "I am sorry you misunderstood me," he said quietly. "It was not my intention to annoy you with my flippancy. The matter, as I see it, comes down to this. De Quincey is undoubtedly right for both in ordinary writing and in current speech the tendency is to use unnecessary words. On the other hand, many things can be better said in many words than in few. Words are, after all, simply tools. We must adapt them to the purpose in hand, according to the measure of our taste."

The Professor of Literature banged the table. "And what, sir, is taste?" he thundered.

But the poet had gone.

THE RETURN FROM THE WOODS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

So this is your house. The two of you stand in the hall and look slowly around, as though you'd never seen the place before. What a lot of walls and doors there are and—far too much white paint.

You've just come back from the wilds, after three long glorious weeks in the open. You've watched the distant hills, misty in the morning, brilliantly clear at noonday and black as the sun slips down behind them. You've watched the breeze come out of the north, first ruffling the lake, then lashing it up to a restless sea of white capped waves. You've heard wolves howling at the moon, and listened to the vaudeville calls of the red-crested woodpeckers. Any fallen log served as a table for meals when a great hawk might be wheeling and planing overhead as you ate, and the little junco birds were sure to come and share your blueberry patch. There's no carpet so fine as a pine needle pile, and it never needs to be swept!

Now you're home. The cabman, has just brought you up to the door in a little open cab—in winter he drives a sleigh, for this is Canada—and has deposited your dunnage bags, blanket roll, and cooking kit on the veranda; and there is Mrs. Tupper holding open the door with a welcoming beam which is worth coming back for.

You wander into the sitting room, only to find it distressingly full of awkward and self-conscious furniture. The chintz, with its purple clematis and pink and blue birds of paradise, rises up to meet you and dominates the room. Every thing gets in your way, and you've not felt so uncomfortable since the days when you tried to act on the improvised stage of a village hall—three feet by six and encumbered of many properties.

Back to "Civilization!"

You sit down on the edge of the gaudy sofa and try to think it out. Was it only this morning you woke up on the far shore of Whitefish Lake, got up at sunrise, broke camp for the last

time, and paddled across the lake before that breeze from the north got its work? Was it only this morning you built your last fire, cooked your last rash of bacon, and ate your last vagabond breakfast? Two tanned faces and four tanned hands are insufficient proof that you have indeed come straight from the open.

After breakfast at the lake's edge Farmer Jones came in his wagon to take your belongings to the train. Half a mile away you heard him bumping over the stones in the road as he rattled down the last hill, and that was the beginning of the end. No one could ask for a pleasant link with civilization than Farmer Jones. Battered straw hat, gray shirt, and nondescript trousers provide him with the protective clothing of the countryside, and all his news is quite sure to be a week old; nevertheless, it was the beginning of the end.

When the canoe was safely roped on to the wagon and all the bags were in, you firmly refused the invitation to climb up yourselves. Not for worlds would you miss that seven-mile walk out of the woods. The road is sandy, with a steady two-mile climb at the start, but there are raspberries to be had whenever you care to stop for a handful, and you're pretty sure to catch sight of a yellow winged warbler or a fluffy young vireo as the road takes you through the maple bush. Then out on the height of land a company of locusts fly before you, clicking their yellow and black wings till the whole air seems full of policemen's rattles. For a time your way lies beside the Madawaska River, placid enough here, and giving no hint of the tantrums she's going to display five miles further down her course, when she breaks into rapids and fills her channel so full of jagged rocks that not even a canoe can slip by.

The last turn in the road brings you right into Farmer Jones' yard. You wipe the dust from your lagarans, sample the water from his well, and then, being unable to think of any further excuse for dallying, you turn reluctantly toward the house. Mrs. Jones greets you as heroes. Nothing would take her to the woods. The dear little lady with her pink cheeks, blue eyes, and snow white hair seeks her diversions at Killaloe, 20 miles down the line, where there are two motion picture palaces and a novelty store.

Novelty of the Commonplace
"Yes," she assures you, "your suit case is all ready up in the front bedroom just as you left it." And, still more reluctantly, you wend your way there. After three weeks in khaki trousers, blue shirt, lagarans, and a shapeless felt hat—who would ever want to wear any other clothes?—your dress is of course crumpled, and you ask yourself, "When will skirts go the way of cocked hats, crinolines, and periwigs?"

Half an hour later you creep down, with the shamefaced expression of a fox terrier when some one has dressed him up in doll's clothes. What have you to do with silk stockings after three weeks of woolen socks, while your companion in misery fidgets with collar and tie after knowing the joys of an open shirt.

In the train you keep your eyes glued to the window. At least you can get a far horizon view and watch the big puffed-out clouds and tell the time by the sun. As for the arrival at the station and the drive through the city, those pass like a dream, though you catch yourself leaning out of the cab with absorbed interest at the sight of two robins on a telephone wire. You learn to watch everything that moves in the woods; that's half the fun.

It's almost worth while coming back to see Mrs. Tupper again. She helped you pack the provisions for the trip and knew you'd be three weeks without bread, butter, milk or eggs, so she's had a grand field day in your honor, and leads you in triumph to the kitchen. There you admire her home-made bread, apple pie, and cake with the raisins in. Still you're as restless as a squirrel in a cage. The stairs squeak loudly, the walls and ceilings press in on you, and how dull the meals will be without even a field mouse or a grasshopper to keep you company!

Very dependently you turn into the bathroom to remove all traces of the journey; and it's only when you turn the tap and the hot water gushes out, filling the room with steam, that you really feel glad to be home.

UNUSUAL ELECTRICAL FEAT ACCOMPLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Bernardino, California

One of the most notable electrical feats ever accomplished in the west has just been completed by the Southern Sierras Power Company in "stepping up" the 240-mile high tension power line, from the power houses on the mountain torrents of Inyo County and in Nevada to the distribution plant in San Bernardino, from 55,000 to 87,000 volts. The project has been under way for more than a year, and the new voltage was "cut in" without a moment's interruption of the service. Testicles and repair of the entire 240-mile line, as well as new switch-board equipment, were required at a half dozen switching stations.

The new voltage will increase the available horsepower from 25,000 to approximately 60,000, and was required by the demand for increased electrical energy in the territory served by the company. The cost of the change has been approximately \$250,000.

A CAFE OF 60 WOODS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—During his visit in Honolulu, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was the recipient of a walking cane made of 60 different varieties of woods which grow in the Hawaiian Islands, the gift of a veteran seafaring man.

AMERICAN MUSIC AND COMPOSERS

BY JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It has become the fashion with many of our musical observers and musical critics during the past half-dozen years to wring their hands and demand, for the future at least, if it is impossible for the present, a more unmistakably "American" quality in American music. The American composer is pushed up against the wall and told that it is useless for him to take the trouble to record his musical thoughts unless they are expressed in terms of Stephen Foster, Negro or Indian folk tunes, or Broadway. He is told that if his musical impulses naturally take other forms it is hardly worth while for him to set them down with the present high cost of paper. He is told that it is all right for him to listen occasionally to the works of Beethoven or Tschalkowsky, Debussy or Wagner, but that he must hold himself as adamant against their subtle and undermining influences on his own creative impulse.

Such a demand must inevitably result in the impression that we have a greater concern for affixing the national label than for the contents of the package—it must inevitably result, for the composer who allows himself to be influenced by it, in a self-consciousness which is death to the real creative impulse. That impulse, if it is real, has nothing whatever to do with volition. You may lead your creative impulse to our very best American folk-music material, but you can't make it drink. Why must we insist that musical inspiration shall have a national source, when it is so plain that the qualities which have given immortality to the great music of the world are not of the soil? We no longer worry as to whether Tschalkowsky was a "cosmopolitan" or as to whether Debussy was essentially French—the greatness of both does not depend on the answer to either question. After all, the thing that lives is Beauty—it is understood and cherished by all the races—it needs no more translation than sunshine and the blue sky.

Negro Folk Song

As far as the Negro folk material is concerned, I have a growing conviction that if the Negro composer of today, or tomorrow, is given a free field and a helping hand he will develop his own material in a far more spontaneous and original way than would be possible for the white American composer, who belongs, of course, as far as the Negro is concerned, to an alien race. Furthermore, if the elements of "American" music are to bear the same relation to the whole, as the various elements of our national life bear to that life itself, then the Negro strain can never be more than an ingredient—a condiment, one might say. In this view, it has no more chance and no more right to become a basic quality in our music than has the extraordinary material contributed by the Indians.

The primary need of the young American composer at the present juncture is to write and write, and then write some more, and then listen to what he has written, even if he listens alone. And all the time he must be writing what he feels like writing, not what he thinks it would be good policy to write, and certainly not what some friendly critic or critical friend may urge upon him. The real creative impulse, it is worth while to repeat, cannot and will not respond to this kind of suggestion. Whether we like it or not, that impulse will always reach out and choose its own inspiration from whatever source is the most natural and, therefore, the most compelling.

Help for the Composer

If those who are interested in the future of American music are looking for some practical way of hastening the development for which we all have such high hopes, let them see to it that the young composers are given a greater and greater opportunity of listening to their own works. I of course do not mean public performances; I mean, rather, private hearings by those who have qualifications for judging and enthusiasm for encouragement. If the leading symphony orchestras would devote, say, one morning each month to the reading over of new scores by young composers, who would not otherwise have such an opportunity, the stimulating effect would be beyond calculation. This would entail a very small expense on each orchestra, an expense in nowise to be compared with the splendid results which it would surely achieve.

Then let us include American compositions in our programs, not because they bear the American label, but only if they are good enough to stand up in competition with the music of the world. Such a policy will make American music "American," not

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outside only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

A1 SAUCE

merely insular. With this sort of encouragement, and with a free rein on his fancy, the American composer is going to be "American" enough to suit our most fastidious patriots, because in the final analysis he can't, thank God, be anything else.

OLD ASSOCIATIONS OF WANDSWORTH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Dwellers in the West End do not know that they might experience almost the refreshment and tonic of going abroad, in the transition from straight streets and featureless houses, to the crooked thoroughfares half an hour off, where every street has a reminiscence, and every turn a picture.

There still hovers over Wandsworth a vague, indefinable charm, even though it has lost its rural character long since and become a flourishing suburb. For there are many nooks and corners left which recall a picture of coaching days, and should you choose to travel thence on the top of a tram, instead of by the more orthodox railway, you will find there the first hint of the country, in open fields and meadows which greet you like a sudden blaze of light after the vista of long gray streets through which you have passed.

In the broad High Street, it is true, there is not much of antiquity left, save perhaps occasional glimpses of red roofs and white walls of cottages from between the buildings. But if you care to wander up East Hill toward where an imposing structure called the Borough Council House stands, you will see, on your way, a beautiful specimen of a Georgian house standing in its own garden, and several smaller ones, now converted to various uses. But it is in a place called "the Plain," down a turning out of the heart of the town, that most of rural Wandsworth is left.

Here are Georgian houses again, a whole row of them with their plain fronts and characteristic windows, red brick structures in a background of leafy gardens, full of the curious prim beauty of the period to which they belong. A few steps further takes us to Frognor, where is a most interesting old house, now used as metal works, over which four centuries have passed.

The writer was told that a legend exists that Mary, Queen of Scots, received the order for execution here, and, though there seems no evidence to support the story, it certainly tends to add a picturesque effect to the surroundings. For here four roads meet; one leads to where the stream of traffic moves along the Wandsworth High Street; another to where is a maze of busy factories and gas-works, and the grind of modern machinery drowns the soft ripple of the river; a third down a spot called Bell Lane, where some scarlet curtains at an inn with a tree in front of it lend color to the scene; and a fourth, lined with many deliciously quaint cottages, to the Putney Bridge Road.

Royalty at Wandsworth

But it is not only as a once royal village that Wandsworth is interesting, for it is indeed the scene of a veritable pageant of kings and queens. A Spanish princess once passed through to her bridal, and less than half a century later a queen of the same name followed in her footsteps as a prisoner to the Tower. The first was Katherine of Aragon, who, with her great train of attendants and Spanish knights and gentlemen, passed through Wandsworth on her way to marry Prince Arthur of Wales in 1501; the second, the beautiful Katherine Howard, the girl wife of Henry VIII and his fifth Queen, with her escort of jailors in 1540. Where Earlsfield Station now stands, once upon a time Henry VII slept at the Manor; and in 1557 it is recorded that Philip and Mary passed down the Thames from Hampton Court to Westminster.

And so through the centuries the pageant passes. In 1610, Henry, Prince of Wales, was Lord of Wandsworth Manor. Six years later Anne, wife of James I, came there to dine. The first 1623 saw Prince Charles on his way home from Spain, and 1632 Charles I and Queen Henrietta. Later came Charles II, and even the "Old

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Pretender," for he, it is said, was smuggled through the town as a baby! Then we hear of George I, and often of George IV; indeed, it seems that there is hardly a crowned head that Wandsworth has not known.

An old landmark, the Manor, built by Wren and containing a staircase painted by Sir John Thornhill, was, to the great regret of many, pulled down in 1891. An extract from the Pall Mall Budget of July 18, 1889, relating to this, is worth quoting, though the statement contained in it has long since been proved to be without foundation. The extract follows: "This house was presented by Charles II to his niece, Princess Anne of York, on her marriage to Prince George of Denmark. She lived here 18 years before she became Queen."

The Manor in True Light

It was the privilege of the writer to have some conversation with a gentleman who, having spent a lifetime of study of the history of Wandsworth, very courteously allowed her to see the papers and historical facts he had collected and to make notes from them. It was owing to his research work that the true facts of this history of the Manor were brought to light. The persistent legend of its having been the home of Anne, Queen of England, proved a fallacy—the house in reality having been the residence of a maid-of-honor of that name.

Leaving the world of courts and palaces for one of letters, and the poem of yesterday for modern times, Wandsworth again is not lacking in interesting associations. Voltaire was here in 1725; and, from 1809 until 1860, George Eliot lived at Holly Lodge, where John Wesley's wife was also a resident.

But perhaps of all the pictures the pen has ever given of Wandsworth as it was but a few years ago, and in some parts is still, the most vivid, though told in a few simple words, is to be found in the pages of "Henry Dunbar" by Miss Braddon, written in 1864. "I went into the little town of Wandsworth, the queer old-fashioned High Street, the dear old street which seems to me like a town in a Dutch picture, where all the tints are of a somber brown, yet in which there is, nevertheless, so much light and warmth. The lights were beginning to twinkle here and there . . . and, upon this July evening, there seemed to be flowers blooming in every casement."

"The second turning on the right took me into a kind of lane or by-road, where there were some old-fashioned, semi-detached cottages sheltered by rows of sycamores and shut off by wooden palings. I opened the low gate before the third cottage with a grass plot and miniature gravel walk, and with a grove of shells and moss and craggy blocks of stone in a corner."

YOUNG CHINESE TO STUDY IN AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—One hundred and thirty-seven young Chinese college men and women, all of them graduates of Chinese universities, passed through Honolulu recently on their way to the mainland where they will enroll in American colleges and universities.

The party, which includes two Chinese girls who have won scholarships at the University of Michigan, is in charge of Dr. Ming S. Low, registrar of the University of Tsing Hua at Peking. Seventy of the students are graduates of Tsing Hua, and the balance are alumni of other educational institutions in China. The students will take up courses in American colleges and universities ranging from agriculture to railway administration, business law, social service and physical education.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 931)

Labor's Demand for Shorter Hours
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is not the hours that you work that really complicates your employer's problem, but the quality and quantity of your hours' production. In order to keep you continuously employed he must compete successfully in his markets; keep his production costs down to a minimum; his labor turnover as low as possible, and provide agreeable and sanitary surroundings for you. And Labor must admit that a great deal of constructive thought has been given these problems by manufacturers with the result that your welfare, health and morals have been improved.

The insistent demand of Labor has been for a shorter-hour week. From 10 to 16 hours have been cut off in nearly all industries. Incidentally wages are higher than ever before. To you who enjoy the short-hour week and the increased wage, I would suggest you conscientiously applying your spare time so that your working hours produce the maximum results.

Are you using this extra or spare time to improve yourself mentally? Are you concentrating on how you can make yourself more valuable to your employer? Are you going to render more "service" to mankind because of this extra time allowed you, or are you wasting it, loafing it away? When are you the most satisfied and contented? Days when you do nothing, or hours when you play, or after a successful day's toil?

Don't you feel buoyant, light-hearted and a real satisfaction after accomplishing something unusual? Have you ever asked yourself why this feeling occurs even though you are physically tired? It's because God made man to toil, to think and do for humanity. It's God's payment.

The laboring element have allowed themselves to become confused, dissatisfied and unrestful, and it is unfortunate it occurs at this trying hour we are experiencing. Moderation of selfish ideas is necessary, contentment will make life happier, and after all is said by those who would have allowed to think for us, are we as badly treated as they say we are?

(Signed) HUGH E. WAGONER.
Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 7, 1919.

HAWAII'S BEACH MEMORIAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Territorial bonds amounting to \$200,000, which will be sold to purchase the Irwin property at Waikiki Beach for use as a memorial to Hawaii's soldiers, have been received in Honolulu and are to be purchased by the Irwin estate. The property has now been virtually turned over to the Territory and has been thrown open for use by the public.

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FRANCE'S POSITION REGARDING LEAGUE

Spirited Contest Is Engaged in by Mr. Barthou and Mr. Clemenceau in the French Chamber Over Issues Involved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—During a debate yesterday on the League of Nations in the French Chamber, the question: "Is there a League of Nations?" brought matters to a head, Louis Barthou and Mr. Clemenceau engaging in a spirited contest upon the issues involved.

The crucial point was brought out by a consideration of the attitude of the United States. Mr. Barthou demanded to know if the American Senate does not ratify the treaty, what the position of France will be. Mr. Clemenceau replied to the League of Nations that there are two treaties of alliance which will have full value even if the covenant of the League of Nations is not ratified by the United States.

The debate was opened by Capt. André Tardieu replying to Louis Marin on the military situation in Germany and declaring that the Allies always had the right of control over the League of Nations. He was interrupted by Mr. Barthou who insisted that all guarantees of the treaty go back to this covenant and are worthless if England and the United States do not ratify it. England has already done so, he declared, but France does not know if the United States will. If America does not ratify, or if she modifies the covenant, what will be the situation of France, where will her future be, where her guarantees, and where her security?

Cable Message From America

Captain Tardieu replied that he had full confidence that America would ratify. At this moment a cable message arrived announcing an adjournment of the debate in the United States Senate until Tuesday by a large majority.

Mr. Barthou then declared that he considered that a League of Nations will not really exist if the United States does not enter it. Captain Tardieu was forced to recognize that the League would lose its significance.

Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, then discussed some of the objections which have been raised to the treaty in the United States Senate, including the question of the number of votes allotted to the British colonies, which, said Mr. Pichon, are free states. Mr. Barthou thereupon again took up his question: Will the treaty operate without the United States, or will the menace of war cease if the United States is absent? This brought an answer from Mr. Clemenceau to the effect that the two treaties of alliance had been concluded only because the League of Nations cannot fill the role which they are destined to play. They are signed and voted upon and will have all their value even if the covenant of the League is not ratified by the United States. There would then be a League of Nations of which the United States would not form a part. This would be the singular irony of destiny.

Chamber Advised to Adjourn

Mr. Clemenceau then caused quite a stir by adding, "If you want to adjourn the vote on the treaty indefinitely, do so, but if you do, you will do so without us."

Mr. Barthou declared that he was loyal to Mr. Clemenceau and to his country and said that he had spoken at Mr. Clemenceau's behest. "I wished the thunder cloud to break," Mr. Clemenceau answered. "Now, if you are logical, demand an adjournment until the United States has ratified." The debate was adjourned until today.

PARIS, France (Friday).—Mr. Clemenceau, in his address in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he asked for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, said in part: "Would you know my complete thoughts? Should there be no written treaty, I would count on America all the same. I can say we are firmly counting on the adoption of the treaty over there."

"I have seen young Americans at the front and one of them, whether his origin was German, Italian or Pole, wavered in the fight. When asked why they were there, they replied: 'For Liberty.'"

The Premier recalled how at one crisis the Allies had to decide whether to defend Calais or Paris.

"A few days later," he continued, "Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier of Great Britain, asked me what I had decided. I replied 'France made Paris; Paris made France. I would burn Paris to save France.'"

Arguments Favor Treaty

The whole trend of the Premier's arguments in favor of the treaty was that the treaty was one of solidarity between allies, who, united in war, must be united in peace.

Mr. Clemenceau admitted that the treaty contained many imperfections, but said it was the culmination of the work of "the coalition of liberation," the first of its sort in the history of

the world, as the treaty was the dawn of a new era. He recalled the dark days of 1917, and declared to the opponents of the treaty that if a peace proposal had been received then, returning Alsace and Lorraine to France, no Frenchman would have demanded the insertion of any other clause, but would have accepted it.

The treaty brought back more than the lost provinces; it placed France on the highest pinnacle of fame and honor, and in a few years would bring prosperity.

Those who had spoken in the debate, the Premier pointed out, had criticized the details of the treaty, which must be considered accepted or rejected as a whole, whether the instrument was helpful or harmful to France. The treaty was "the ensemble of possibilities," which was worth what the future ruling classes of France would make it by their labor.

The Premier passed lightly over the criticism, which has been prominent in the debate, that the French language is not the official language of the treaty, saying: "It is not my fault if the English language is spoken by nearly two-thirds of the civilized world."

Warning to the Chamber

The Chamber's apparent determination to prolong the debate as long as possible was not deterred by the Premier's requests for a vote on the treaty, for, while Mr. Clemenceau was speaking, several deputies inscribed their names on Mr. Deschanel's list as participants in the debate. Mr. Clemenceau warned the Chamber that if it refused to ratify the treaty, it would make it an instrument of death to France, while if the Chamber ratified the instrument, France would become imbued with its spirit, which would mean "the life and resurrection of the country."

The debate bids fair to run well into the next month, unless the government forces a vote or asks the Chamber to cancel the privileges of those who have expressed their intention of speaking. This the Premier seems disinclined to do.

An abstract of Mr. Clemenceau's private views concerning the peace treaty and of things in general, as given to a Senator, Mr. Monssevin a few days ago, is published in L'Esclair. After declaring that he never doubted that Marshal Foch and the allied troops would bring victory, Mr. Clemenceau said:

"Glorious peace! We should have desired it, no doubt, with greater advantages for our country. But let those who criticize the treaty and find the clauses insufficient, reflect upon France's condition before the war."

Modification of Conception

"Let them recollect that at certain hours the situation of France was very low; that France did not make war alone, and that, despite our greatest love for our country, we could not dream of placing her in the position which she occupied at the height of her power after the great victories of the first Empire."

"Politically, my conceptions have modified. Not that I have abandoned my democratic ideal, but my view of the mode of its application and realization has greatly changed."

"No one, if he loyally accepts the Republic, must be considered as an adversary, and in order that collaboration of all energies shall be possible, the government will have no candidates at the elections."

"After the elections," concluded Mr. Clemenceau, "I will retire with the great reward that comes from the satisfaction of having done one's duties and with the friendship of my dear pupils, of whom I shall think always."

Asked by Mr. Monssevin as to the future of France, Mr. Clemenceau said:

"Our new frontiers! We must be ready to safeguard them with something else besides legal subtleties. A treaty is nothing unless a nation has the will to see that its clauses and spirit are observed. France must produce men and strong men, trained against weakness and vacillation."

PRINCE'S ACTIVITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The Prince of Wales on Thursday, in the course of his inspection of the naval yard at Esquimalt, paid a high tribute to the work of the Naval College in alluding to the splendid service of so many of the cadets during the war.

Two decorations for war services in the North Sea were awarded by the Prince, one of a Distinguished Service Order to Commander Lovegrove for bringing down a Zeppelin while in command of the armed yacht Portia and the other of a Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Oland for saving the Captain and most of the crew of the steamer Host, while serving on the destroyer Merville.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Commercial Cable Company is planning to lay another Pacific cable, to run direct from San Francisco to Japan, according to George G. Ward, vice-president of that company.

GREAT INJUSTICE TO WOMEN CHARGED

Those Dismissed From Railway Service in New York Are to Seek the Repeal of the State's Transportation Workers Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Women who have been dismissed from the street railway systems in New York and Brooklyn will make a concerted effort to have the Transportation Workers Law repealed at the next session of the Legislature, according to Miss Amy Wren, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Women's League for Equal Opportunities, who discussed the reason for their dismissal with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"When that transportation bill—one of a number of so-called protective laws for women—was signed last May, 1914, we were employed on street railways in New York and Brooklyn; of this number about 2000 were ticket agents," said Miss Wren. "There are about 500 still at work. The Interborough Rapid Transit and the New York Railways Company have been obliged to discharge all their women workers, because they were informed last week by the state Industrial Commission that it was about to enforce the law."

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit is the only road which has retained any women. When the bill was signed it had 1531 in its employ; it has had to discharge 1000 because of the enforcement of that bill. I cannot state definitely just how many have been retained, but I know that some of these women have worked for the company 28 or 30 years, and many of them for 20 years. On account of their long terms of service, the company has kept them in its employ, at great inconvenience and detriment to the operation of the system, because of the handicap under this new law; but officials state frankly that the company must discharge these women too, in January, unless the law is repealed."

Discrimination Seen in Law

"If the law applied to both men and women, the women could hold their positions, but in its present form it discriminates against them by making it impossible for the railroads to keep them in their employ because of the strict regulation as to the hours and schedules it imposes. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit pays its men and women ticket agents the same wages that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company pays its men. The Brooklyn company, when the bill was signed, had 1063 ticket agents, only 40 of whom were men. It paid its ticket agents from 36 to 41 cents an hour; guards received 49 to 57 cents an hour and conductors 52 to 59 cents, the pay depending on the number of years of service. And, as the transportation work that women did was unskilled labor, they earned very good pay. Now, when the company is paying women the same wages that it pays men, and when a woman cannot wait five minutes over-time to be relieved without the company officials being subject to arrest, it is impossible to operate with such a handicap."

"The transportation bill," continued Miss Wren, "prohibits women from working more than nine hours a day and prohibits all work after 10 p. m. and before 6 a. m. It further requires that the nine hours shall be consecutive and that one hour be allowed for lunch."

The "Swing Runs"

"Now, I am not opposed to shortening working hours. I think eight hours is long enough for any one to work, but if a man is permitted to work 10 hours, it is unfair to cut down women's time. Take the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It has 40 per cent straight runs with consecutive hours. Those longest in the employ of the company have first choice of these runs. Women came on as conductors and guards last, so were at the bottom of the list and naturally got the 'swing runs,' that is, they worked six hours, perhaps were laid off three or four, then came back and worked four more. Under this law they cannot do that. Many liked the swing runs. Often they

could go home to look after their houses and children between times. So the new law has worked much hardship on them."

"Sentimentalists who urged this law claimed that it was bad for women to work at night and do their housework by day; I claim that it is worse for a woman to work outside by day and do her housework at night. It seems to me better that a woman should do both a mother's and father's job than put her children in an institution."

Nightwork Preferred by Many

"I found in my investigations many women whose seniority entitled them to day work preferring to work by night; they said it was easier, the traffic was lighter, there were no crowds, and passengers were more agreeable and amenable to regulations. The record of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit station agents showed that of 200 women working by night, 63 who were eligible to day service were doing night work for choice. I found that guards and conductors felt the same."

"There was not one woman who has been employed by the transit companies who favored this law or asked for it. Those who drew the bill and backed it were wealthy women who rode around in their limousines and know nothing about street railways. They did not even take the trouble to consult either the railroad heads or the women employees. Women who were earning good wages, often at easy work for the traction companies, have been thrown out of work, not with malice aforethought, but through misdirected emotional energy."

BOSTON POLICE CASE STATEMENT

Counsel for the Strikers Defends Their Course and Blames the Governor and Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A long statement issued yesterday by counsel for the striking policemen of this city asks why the facts concerning the work of the Mayor's committee have not been made public, asserts that the police were ready to compromise, and blames the Governor, Calvin Coolidge, the police commissioner, Edwin U. Curtis, and Herbert Parker, former attorney-general of Massachusetts and counsel for Mr. Curtis, for causing the strike.

"Mr. Curtis is also vigorously criticized because the city was not protected on the first evening of the strike. It is charged that he led the public to believe that an ample force of volunteers had been obtained to protect the city. The commissioner and the superintendent of police, it is charged, 'fell down badly,' and Andrew J. Peters, the Mayor, is given the credit for restoring the city to normal conditions."

A special committee named by the Mayor of Boston before the strike, which endeavored to bring about a compromise between the policemen and the commissioner, met yesterday in a special session, but decided not to give out at this time a report on its activities.

Representative Symonds of Lynn, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who is now serving as a member of the state guard on duty in Boston, yesterday introduced a bill calling for payment of \$3 a day to every member of the state guard in addition to the usual compensation of guardsmen, for the time of their service during the police strike.

Police Salaries Increased

New York Patrolmen and Firemen Win Advance of \$250 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Members of the rank and file of the New York police and fire departments will receive \$250 more pay annually, under an arrangement just agreed upon by the finance and budget commission of the Board of Estimates, which also provides for increased remuneration for nearly every class of city employees. An increase for higher officers of the police and fire departments is contemplated, but the schedule remains to be worked out satisfactorily. There are 9884 policemen on the

force, and the increase already agreed upon will total \$2,471,000 yearly. The increase to the 1356 men of the Fire Department will amount to \$364,000 a year.

Opponent of Police Union Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

MACON, Georgia.—The reelection of Mayor Glen Toole over his opponent, John T. Moore, by a majority of 413 votes, was the chief result of the city election on Wednesday. Mr. Moore ran on a platform opposed to the unionizing of policemen, firemen and other municipal employees. He appeared to be leading at the polls up to the time the railroad shopmen were released to vote late in the afternoon. The bulk of the union vote was favorable to Mayor Toole.

Belleville Police Form Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Members of the Belleville, (Illinois) Police Department have organized a union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and are asking an increase in pay. Members joined despite pleas of Mayor Johnson that they wait until after the Labor conference at Washington, District of Columbia.

CHAMBER MUSIC FESTIVAL HELD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

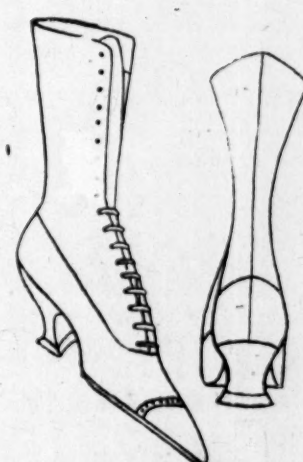
PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts.—The Flonzaley Quartet won its first laurels of the season yesterday afternoon at the Berkshire Chamber music festival, playing Beethoven's quartet in E flat major op. 135 and other classical works. An audience which consisted largely of distinguished musicians applauded the performers especially for their interpretation of the middle portion of the Beethoven masterpiece. At the morning concert trios by two American composers, Daniel Gregory Mason and Leo Sowerby, were played.

The concerts are held in the music temple on South Mountain and the people who attend them are all the guests of Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, the founder of the festival. Yesterday was the second day. At the opening concert on Thursday afternoon a sonata for viola and piano by Rebecca Clarke won enthusiastic approval. Her piece was put on the program as the second best in Mrs. Coolidge's prize competition. The sonata which holds the first prize is by Ernest Bloch and is on the final program, to be given this afternoon. The artists to perform it are Harold Bauer, pianist, and Louis Bailly, viola player, who also presented Miss Clarke's sonata.

ROOSEVELT MOVEMENT ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Committees are being formed in the countries of the Entente Alliance to enable the peoples of those nations to join in the movement for a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, which will reach its climax on Oct. 27. Announcement of this effect is made by William Boyce Thompson, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.



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\$13.00

A Smart Model—A New Color

The Baby Louis Heel on this model with its refined, graceful shape, together with the practical qualities of the Military Heel, is attracting much attention. It is in keeping with the Season's Style Offerings in women's wearing apparel. Made in deep rich brown, it harmonizes with the Fall fabrics. On our New University Last with a street weight sole, it is a comfortable walking shoe of a dressy type.

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Autumn Display

Of Fall Merchandise of Quality in Apparel, Millinery, Shoes and Dress Accessories for Women and Children and Men's Clothing and Furnishings. Our Display and Household Utility Shops are showing the new in furnishings for the home.

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TRADE L-XX MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
High Speed

Licensed Manufacturers
of STAINLESS STEEL for cutlery.

We also offer you another quality product in DEWARD non-shrinking tool steel. This steel for its purpose is easily a leader.

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JUDGE GARY BLAMED FOR CAUSING STRIKE

Samuel Gompers Tells Senate Committee That President and Union Leaders Endeavored to Adjust Troubles Otherwise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday attested the changed condition of workers since the war, before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education.

"You must realize," he said, "that this glorious war has been won and that the scheme of autocracy, imperialism, and militarism has been crushed—the thing has been crushed and the spirit must be, whether political or economic. The time has come for a new understanding of the new relations, not only between nation and nation, but between man and man, regarding his position in life. We are living not one for today. There must be some better understanding of these reconstruction times."

"No head of an autocratic corporation, however large, can claim to be master of all he surveys. Making the supreme sacrifice for the principles of democracy must bring something better than pre-war conditions. The meaning of happiness is different than before."

Steel Strike Defended

Mr. Gompers defended Labor in undertaking the steel strike, although he had urged its deferment. At the request of William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the committee, Mr. Gompers traced the succession of circumstances which had precipitated the strike.

On Aug. 27 or 28 he went with the committee on organization to the White House and presented the entire matter to the President, relating to him the efforts that had been made to obtain a conference with Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation.

The President expressed his belief that such a conference would be helpful, and Mr. Gompers then asked him to use his good offices. The President promised that he would make efforts to bring about such a conference. A little later the President said that he was discouraged, but not without hope.

On Sept. 8, Mr. Gompers met the committee and advised that the strike be deferred, but on the following day the officers of the 24 unions had up-to-date reports and decided to inform the men that in conformity with their expressed will they would strike on Sept. 22, unless a conference was held with Judge Gary meanwhile.

Postponement Was Asked

Two days later, Mr. Gompers said, a telegram was received at his office from the President, asking whether he could not intervene and persuade the men to postpone the strike. Mr. Gompers was then out of the city, but over the long-distance telephone he dictated a letter to John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee on organization, urging that the President's request be complied with. That letter was handed to Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was still in Washington, but the reports received by him indicated that the men were in such frame of mind that they would strike whether or not the committee agreed.

At the request of Mr. Gompers, the committee met in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a few days later. The officers of several of the 24 international unions had declared in favor of postponing the strike, and William J. Johnston of the Machinists Union and others sent letters explaining their view that it was best to comply with the President's request. When the actual situation was presented to them, however, it was decided unanimously to adhere to the original date for the strike.

Terrorism by Companies Charged

Senator Kenyon asked what the conditions were that made the postponement of the strike impossible, and Mr. Gompers said that owing to propaganda and terrorism carried on by the steel companies the men were losing confidence in the organization because of postponement. Regardless of the action of the committee, the strike would have come and the question was whether it was better to have it under the control of the experienced men or to hand it over to new leaders.

"Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that if there had been a conference with Mr. Gary there would have been no strike," said Senator Kenyon. "Is that your opinion?"

"Yes, with the supplemental explanation that an agreement to better conditions. The time has come when workers have a better understanding of their rights, political and economic. One of these concepts is the right of the workers to be heard through a spokesman of their own. It is a constitutional right to be heard by counsel."

Like Use for Lawyers

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, queried: "An attorney at law?" Mr. Gompers: "No, thank you. A counselor is not necessarily a lawyer, and my experience is that the men you have to do with lawyers the better." (Applause.)

Workers may not have the courage or opportunity to speak for themselves, he said; they want a fellow worker who has felt the injustice and hardship of factory life, one who has more power, perhaps, and has the courage and ability to speak for them. The right to be heard by counsel, he declared, must be recognized in industrial life.

The chairman of the committee, who

had before him the article on William Z. Foster published in The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, said that it had been intimated that the American Federation of Labor was not squarely behind the strike, and that radicals were trying to get control of the organization.

Mr. Gompers on Mr. Foster

Mr. Gompers quoted something about "mine enemy writing a book"; he said that Mr. Foster wrote down the fantasies of his brain as a young man, and that he had formerly had a great antipathy for Mr. Foster, feeling that he was in the same category with Haywood and others of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Some time after Mr. Foster had sought to represent the Industrial Workers of the World at the Zürich (Switzerland) international meeting and had written his pamphlet on syndicalism, he heard him speak in Chicago, Illinois, following a line of thought similar to his own. He wrote a letter to Mr. Foster expressing appreciation of his change of attitude and mind. In view of what Mr. Foster has done in helping to bring about better conditions in the stockyards and elsewhere, and of his methods in this matter, Mr. Gompers said he felt that he is entitled to something better than to have a mistaken past held up to the contumely of the world in an effort to make his efforts unavailing.

Offer to Resign Made

"If Mr. Foster had not changed his mind on these fundamental things you would not have had anything to do with him," queried Senator Kenyon. "I would not, and I would not have served with Mr. Foster had he not changed his views," said Mr. Gompers.



John Fitzpatrick
Chairman of organization committee of iron and steel workers

adding that Mr. Foster had offered to resign at any time if his presence was inimical to the interests of the steel workers.

Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, former vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Company, asked many questions tending to bring out qualities favorable to the steel companies. After reading a letter from Mr. Gary to the presidents of the subsidiary steel companies, in which he explained that they would always welcome appeals from their own men, but would not recognize organized Labor, Mr. Phipps read two extracts from addresses by Woodrow Wilson, one written in 1907 and one in 1909, which were unfriendly to the closed shop and to organized Labor. To this Mr. Gompers replied that it was grossly unfair to quote statements made by Mr. Wilson in 1907 and 1909, and to hold President Wilson responsible for them in 1919.

President's Views on Labor

"Have you reason to believe that President Wilson does not hold these views?" asked Mr. Phipps. "The whole course of President Wilson in regard to Labor and Labor organizations, and his efforts to help

compose whatever differences exist, show it, but let me supplement it," said Mr. Gompers, who thereupon traced President Wilson's acts in relation to Labor since the war began, and quoted from his speeches.

"In the various activities of Labor, I have found that he has made every lawful and honorable effort to bring about understanding between the two classes, and the recent invitation which the President has extended to the workers to confer is evidence of his stand," said Mr. Gompers.

"I think we had better get down to brass tacks," remarked Senator Kenyon, and Senator Phipps looked relieved.

Refusal to Arbitrate

Judge Gary Takes Uncompromising Stand on Steel Strike Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The proposal of John Fitzpatrick, leader of the striking steel workers, before the United States Senate investigating committee, to submit to arbitration questions raised by the 24 unions involved in the strike cannot be considered, according to Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation. When the proposal was called to Judge Gary's attention he dictated the following statement:

"The board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation are the representatives of nearly 150,000 stockholders, including from 60,000 to 70,000 of the employees. We are their servants and are selected to represent and protect their interests and also the interests of all our 250,000 employees, the majority of whom, I think, are not members of Labor unions. Moreover, I believe our corporation is under great obligation to the general public concerning the issues involved in the pending strike.

"In these circumstances I would not at present assume to answer the questions propounded to me. However, I will say for myself that questions of moral principle cannot be arbitrated, nor compromised, and in my opinion such questions are included in the present unfortunate struggle.

"I also think we cannot negotiate or confer with Mr. Fitzpatrick and his associates as union Labor leaders concerning our employees, whom these gentlemen have volunteered to represent."

Sailors' Strike Impends

Marine Men Expect Crews of Vessels Carrying Ore to Aid Steel Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—As evidence of an impending strike of sailors, in sympathy with the walkout of steel workers, Great Lakes carriers of ore and grain were dropping anchor in the American channel of the Detroit River all yesterday.

Marine men say that masters of ore and grain carriers tying up at this port are following a safety first policy. They fear that if they continue down the lakes to Cleveland, Ohio, or Buffalo, New York, the sailors will desert the ships.

The officers are now trying to get into telegraphic communication with the shipowners. There are no facilities for unloading grain or ore here.

Pittsburgh Quiet

Foreign Agitators Condemned in Report of Investigating Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The fifth day of the steel strike passed without notable incident in the Pittsburgh district. Steel officials claimed they were making gains, which strikers said were due to working their men double time and giving bonuses.

In the case of Mrs. Fannie Snellens, quoted by John Fitzpatrick, an investigating body yesterday exonerated

mine guards and deputy sheriffs. Their report condemned foreign agitators, whom they charged with instilling Bolshevik doctrines among uneducated aliens.

Sheet metal employees at the West Pennsylvania Steel Company were reported to have remained at work as long as employment was offered.

Bolsheviki Indorsed

Utah State Federation of Labor Approves of Their Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Bolshevik régime in Russia was indorsed by the Utah State Federation of Labor at its fifteenth annual convention recently concluded here. The delegates went on record by a vote of 49 to 13 favoring the Soviet Government, and demanded that American troops should be withdrawn from Russian soil.

James P. Bales, who was elected president of the federation at the convention, in speaking in support of the Bolshevik Government, addressed the delegates as "Brother Bolsheviks."

The convention adopted a resolution against the invasion of Mexico and indorsed a "hands off" policy in dealing with the Mexican situation. Other resolutions were: that convicted profiteers should be sentenced to 20 years in prison without the option of a fine; for continued federal control of railroads; abolition of the contract system between employers and employees; the raising of the blockade of Russian and Austrian ports; recognition of the "Irish Republic"; protest against the "railroad strike" of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings to the penitentiary in connection with the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage, and higher pay for postal employees.

RECORDS BROKEN AS COLLEGES OPEN

Number of Students This Year Remarkably Large at Almost Every Institution in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first regular opening of college since the war sees the young men and women of the Middle West, and no doubt of the entire country, turning to the universities and colleges in such numbers as undoubtedly to break all records. Some institutions of learning report that already they are "loaded up to the doors." The housing of the students flocking in presents in many instances a serious problem.

Former service men, who are going to college under provision of the federal government, account for a considerable share of the increase, but not for all. Some schools report large increases of women students.

Tufts College Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

MEDFORD, Massachusetts—The sixty-sixth year of Tufts College opened on Thursday with the largest registration in its history. In the College of Liberal Arts, 247 students, 75 of them freshmen, were registered, and at Jackson College, for women, 187, including 50 freshmen, registered. The numbers last year were respectively 207 and 174. The engineering school, which last year had only 320 students, will have about 500, it is expected, including 125 to 150 freshmen.

University Gives Labor Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Courses of study dealing with present-day problems of Labor and industry, including strikes, lockouts, and factory management, have been added to the Columbia University curriculum.

SENATOR ATTACKS WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Atlee Pomerene of Ohio Calls Labor Organizer "an Avowed Advocate of Sabotage" Whose "Aim Is to Work Revolution"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William Z. Foster, secretary of the committee for organization of steel and iron workers, was attacked in the Senate yesterday by Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, as "an avowed advocate of sabotage and a syndicalist." The aim of this organization, the Senator asserted, is to work revolution within the Labor unions of the country.

The Ohio Senator read excerpts from a letter written by Mr. Foster in 1911, in which he urged radicalism and advised that the radicals abandon their plans for a separate organization and make an effort to take possession of the leadership of organized Labor. Senator Pomerene also read passages from Mr. Foster's book on syndicalism in which Mr. Foster advocated sabotage as the most powerful weapon in Labor's hands in a dispute.

"The man, with that record which he wrote in 1911," said Senator Pomerene, "is parading himself before the public as one of the friends of Labor. I do not think that I am pessimistic, but with this feeling of unrest that is prevailing today, for this man to be placed at the head of a Labor organization that is waging a fight which it says is to benefit Labor, is a crime against Labor."

"All that men of that type can do or will do is to ruin the cause of Labor. The vast majority of laboring men are law-abiding, but when they are controlled by leaders of this type, what can we expect but the destruction of property and of life?"

Origin of Steel Strike

John H. De Young Says Idea Started With W. Z. Foster Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—William Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, was the man who started the steel strike movement in the American Federation of Labor, so this news office was told yesterday by John H. De Young, assistant secretary of the committee, who is in charge of strike headquarters in this district. The steel strike movement, in fact, said Mr. De Young, dates back to Chicago several years ago, when Mr. Foster was active in the Chicago Federation of Labor, of which John Fitzpatrick is president. Mr. Foster took a vigorous part in organizing the stockyards Labor council here, and was, Mr. De Young believed, secretary of the council.

During this time, continued the local strike manager, Mr. Foster was energetic in pointing out the steel

situation. "It is the biggest job before the Labor movement anywhere," was one of his favorite ways of expressing his view.

Convention Adopted Plan

He introduced a resolution in a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, calling for the organization of the steel and iron workers, and also urged that this matter be brought before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor by the Chicago Federation of Labor. This resolution, continued, Mr. de Young, was adopted.

The Chicago Federation accordingly brought the subject before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1918, which indorsed the steel workers' organization. The heads of the unions involved were instructed by the convention to confer on the situation.

The committee thus constituted for organization in Chicago, and the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers was accordingly formed. Mr. Foster was chosen secretary, as the logical man for the place. Samuel Gompers, the first chairman, was away a great deal in Europe. John Fitzpatrick served a time as acting chairman, and later became the permanent chairman.

Radical Ideas Discarded

Mr. de Young said that he had talked many times with Mr. Foster and was convinced that he had changed his views of the Labor situation, discarding the radical sentiments he had given expression to some years ago.

The stockyards Labor council has developed along lines of one big union in the packing industry. Mr. de Young, however, said that when it started, with Mr. Foster interested, it was strictly an American Federation of Labor organization. Some of the leaders following Mr. Foster, said Mr. de Young, have endeavored to develop it after the one big union idea.

Mr. de Young said there was no doubt that Mr. Foster at one time entertained the views attributed to him, or that he had written in 1911 the book on syndicalism credited to him. Shortly thereafter, continued Mr. de Young, he engaged in practical work and changed his ideas, later writing another book on trade unionism following the thought of Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. He holds those views today, Mr. de Young said.

TELEPHONE STRIKE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Tentative plans for a strike "in the near future" have been made by 500 employees of the New York Telephone Company in case the companies in New York City and New Jersey refuse to agree to a standardized wage scale granting a 25 per cent increase over the present rates. Demands presented some time ago to the New York Telephone Company brought about a small increase of pay, but this raise was declared unsatisfactory at a meeting this week, and resolutions were adopted putting the issues squarely up to the company.

TRIAL BY JURY IS SOUGHT BY UNION

Machinists' Organization Involved in Contempt Case Files Request With State Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Questions of interest to organized Labor and its opponents are involved in a request by Frederick W. Mansfield, made to Justice Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court, that certain members of Machinists Union No. 214 of Springfield, Massachusetts, who are charged with contempt of court, be given the right of trial by jury. These men, it is alleged, violated the terms of an injunction secured by the National Equipment Company to restrain them from interference in its business.

The claim for jury trial is made under a recent act giving such right to persons charged with violating injunctions, on issues of fact only. It is said to be the first such claim in this State. Justice Pierce regards the request as of great importance and will refer it to the full bench.

It is alleged that a number of employees of the company left work, and that some of them were assigned to picket duty about the plant. The company alleges that the employees who left work attempted to induce others to do so, including some who had signed contracts with the company not to join a Labor union. It is also alleged that certain other attempts, including "jeering and parading in an intimidating manner," were resorted to by the respondents to induce others to leave work, and that "massed pickets" were maintained near the company's premises.

In answer to the charge of massed picketing the strikers claim that several hundred men simply paraded by the factory to show their strength and to refute the company's statement that only a few of the workers were out.

The form of the contract used by the company is apparently coming into use generally among employers, for it agrees closely with a similar form used elsewhere in Massachusetts. Organized Labor contends that the Employers' Association of Hampden County, in which Springfield is situated, is backing the National Equipment Company, and that the use of these contracts "threatens to bring about widespread industrial strife."

It is also the contention of organized Labor that the trouble at the plant was due, in some measure at least, to the adoption by the company of the contract form, and that although comparatively few union men were working at the plant, the employees generally, among whom were a number of former service men, resented the contracts. The contracts provide that employment is on a non-union basis, and that the applicant for employment agrees not to join a union. It is also provided that the company may discharge any man who joins a union, and that men discharged will not "annoy, molest, or interfere" with the business of the company.

It is no wonder that all Boston seems to come to the Drapery Store for beautiful fabrics.



A truly inviting spot of this kind is a success not only from an artistic standpoint—but offers a powerful appeal of comfort.

The gay Bairns-father cretonne, the comfy pillows—and the fresh white curtains form one of the many delightful combinations to be suggested in the Drapery Store.

Colorful Curtains and Cushions of CRETONNE AND CHINTZ

BAIRNSFATHER CRETONNE—Why it was so christened—is hard to say. Perhaps because it is altogether appealing. On a background of deep, dark blue are tropical birds, butterflies and flowers in primrose yellows, foxglove pink and lavender. A yard.....85¢

If you prefer a prim CHINTZ with quaint posies in old fashioned colors or a striped cretonne with conventional baskets of flowers—a French cretonne with the clear colors that only the French can get, we have them all and will be glad to show them to you.....75¢ to 2.50

THE CRETONNES that are made in this country are far lovelier, we believe, than they have ever been before. Yard.....50¢ to 1.50

THE WHITE CURTAINS can be of scrim or marquisette, hemstitched with hand drawn work or with attractive motifs and lace edges. They are low in price because we had them made up at a small factory that had an extra supply of scrim and marquisette. Pair.....3.00 to 8.50

Or, there are some new LEVER LACES, filmy and soft, in white, ivory and beige that will make exquisite curtains. 40 inches wide.....1.50 to 2.50

A lustrous light weight material for overhangings has an exquisite sheen. It comes in corn color, pale rose, shimmering blue, green, changeable blue and gold.....1.25 to 3.50
The one at \$3.50 is a new weave with effective metallic sheen.

PILLOWS a-plenty—round and square in all sorts of sizes and shapes. We will have them covered for you with the tapestry, chintz or cretonne that you choose.

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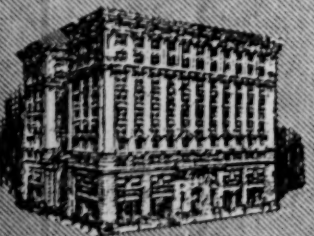
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INVESTIGATING FOOD SUPPLY IN GERMANY

Professor Starling Found Prices Had Increased Tenfold, and Necessities Were Largely Obtained by Illegal Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Supreme Economic Council commissioned Prof. A. H. Starling, the physiologist of University College, London, late chief scientific advisor to the Ministry of Food to investigate the present condition of food supply and distribution in Germany. He has recently returned, and his report will shortly be published. His investigation is all the more interesting as the Professor was acquainted with Germany before the war and he is therefore peculiarly well qualified to appreciate such differences as have been occasioned during the last five years.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Professor Starling stated that his first feeling on entering Germany was a curious shock to him. He was appalled not merely by the statistics he obtained, but by the general and obvious distress of the people. He found that the rich members of the population were able to buy everything they needed, although even they were not always in a position to obtain as much milk and butter and eggs as they wished, but the increase in expenditure to achieve this result was 1000 per cent. And not only had prices gone up 10 times, but these people sought the necessities of life largely in opposition to the laws of the government.

Drop in Production

The explanation of such condition was not hard to find. To begin with Germany, before the outbreak of the war, produced 55 per cent of her foodstuffs on her own territory, which meant that for the first 18 months of the war her food problem was not at all acute. However, her ability to produce nearly everything she consumed was dependent on the importation of large quantities of concentrated manures which was no longer forthcoming. In fact before the completion of the first two years of the war the quantity of the land for the production of foodstuffs had decreased by 15 per cent, and the result on the whole was even worse, for the production of nutritive milk and meat sank to 35 per cent below the pre-war output.

There was, however, another powerful factor tending to under-feed Germany, and that was the difficulty of collecting foodstuffs. Whereas, in England, for example, it was very easy to check and control the supply owing to the fact that nearly everything passed through ports, in Germany the supply came from small or large farms. Now as soon as the rationing became a question of serious importance the German Government decided at all costs to enlist the sympathy of the farmers, by allowing them a greater freedom than the ordinary civilian consumers. This scheme, however, did not meet with the desired result. The farmer, in the first place, fed himself above his appointed ration, and secondly, apart from what he did for his friends, he withheld as much as possible, with a view to illicit trading at prices which brought about the rationing in which the rich men found themselves, i. e., that food was obtainable at preposterously exorbitant prices.

Food Shortage

Consequently the authorities were in a position to distribute the total produce of the country to the best advantage and they were forced to raise the ration at a very low rate, so much so, that Professor Starling's investigation proved that during the winter of 1916-1917 only one-half to two-thirds of the ration considered to be sufficient to sustain an average man by the later-issued food commission, was authorized for consumption in Germany.

The urban population consequently did not flourish on this starvation diet, and the authorities in Germany were anticipating a disastrous future, as the result of the agitation of these men who had made a study of the food problem, all possible measures were taken by the local governments to remedy the distress, and Professor Starling was greatly impressed by the efficiency of their organizations. For example, the munition workers who were living under particularly hard conditions, had their ordinary ration considerably augmented by their employers, who in turn were mentioned special issues of food for this purpose. Further efforts to cope with the situation were made by the extension of mothers' homes and day nurseries, which opened a wide door to those requiring assistance.

What, however, impressed Professor Starling more than the emaciated condition of the people was a general feeling of helplessness. The school-teacher complained that the children became too tired to work properly after the first lesson, and the middle

classes seem listless and without hope or purpose. There is a general atmosphere of non-resistance, in fact Germany appeared to the professor to be stripped of all hope and ambition. He considers that the population regard Bolshevism as a terrible force breathing an air of inevitability. The people do not grumble or complain much; they fold their hands in resignation and look regretfully back to the prosperous past and have not the daring to believe in the future. There appears to be an amazing absence of nationalism, no one feels in any way involved in the responsibility for the war in general or any incidents in it in particular. The strongest feelings ever expressed to Professor Starling were thorough dissatisfaction with the régime of the authorities; and the popular cry is "give us more food and render back our prisoners."

Morally Exhausted Germany

Although the mission on which Professor Starling was sent was not political in any way, when asked to offer any constructive comments, he feels that the food problem is so intricately bound up with politics that any suggestions must appear almost entirely political in nature, although prompted by nothing but physiological research. He sums the situation up by stating that Germany is mentally and morally exhausted and in addition her supplies of raw material and food are practically negligible both in quantity and in quality. In the most favorable circumstances the country will take at least a period of one generation to regain the necessary stamina which will enable her to work with her pre-war efficiency, and he fixes this period as the absolute minimum and as dependent on the following considerations: It will be necessary to import concentrated foodstuffs and manures in enormous quantities, to enable the working machine of Germany, the only thing that the professor found intact, to be restarted. The whole social and political fabric of the State is on the verge of disruption, if the machine of German organization is not called into assistance, and in order to render it of any avail, not only does Germany require the import of foodstuffs, but she requires a sound financial backing. If these conditions are fulfilled Professor Starling feels that in time Germany will recover in such a way as to be able to set her own house in order, to pay her debts to the Allies, and to restore a mental outlook in the State which will enable it to face and deal with the chaotic conditions now prevalent in Europe.

DOUBLE TARIFF FOR BELGIUM PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—A committee for the rebuilding of Belgian industry and commerce, founded in 1917 by Ernest Solvay, has formulated a certain number of proposals concerning the orientation of the Belgian customs policy. These desiderata have been taken up by the customs commission of the Belgian Chamber, and they are especially interesting just now, when all Europe is passing through a crisis in this respect.

Belgium has always been extremely attached to the policy of free trade. All the products of the world were brought into the fine port of Antwerp, and perhaps nowhere else was living so cheap as in Belgium. After the terrible trial of the war, the country does not intend to abandon a policy "which it regards," says the customs commission, "as the most favorable régime for its economic expansion." It even proclaims that the only means of realizing economic peace in Europe would be to establish free trade between European nations.

It recognizes, however, that this policy will not be possible so far as the Central Powers are concerned until the day when these powers shall have made the necessary reparation for the ruined Belgian industries. The losses sustained by these industries are enormous, and are estimated as follows: 2,200,000,000 francs for textile; 1,627,000,000 francs for machinery; 1,107,000,000 francs for metallurgy; 718,000,000 francs for leather, etc.; 658,000,000 francs for mines, etc., making a total of more than 8,000,000,000, even 9,287,000,000 francs if secondary and home industries are included.

To allow of the reconstruction of all industries, Belgium will be forced to suppress the most favored nations régime and will be obliged to protect herself more or less. In the opinion of the parliamentary commission, a double tariff must be established, first a minimum tariff which would be about the same as the actual tariff, only suppressing the greater part of the tax on alimentary products and raw material, and then a general defensive tariff which would be applied to the Central Powers, on condition that England and the dominions would do the same. The Allies would benefit by the minimum tariff and commercial treaties would be concluded with the former neutrals.

Such is the proposition of the customs policy which will be submitted to the Belgian Parliament. It is certain that the Belgians will only establish the duties necessary to prevent their industries from being crushed.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TO CAILLAUX CASE

Belief Is Held That if High Authorities Could Get Out of Case and "Save Their Faces" They Would Joyfully Do So

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Another quibble has been raised in the Caillaux case, and it remains to be seen whether it will conduce to any more delay in the extraordinarily protracted preliminaries of this remarkable case. It should not do, but nobody will prophesy any more concerning this affair. The other day Mr. Pérès, who tries to be a model of correctness and thoroughness, finished reading the members' report of the investigation commission of the Haute Cour. At this time it was observed that the report did not give the conclusions of the members, and it was stated that it might be some weeks before any conclusions were reached, as the members of the commission wished to examine thoroughly the dossier of the case before setting forth their findings on the written charges of the public prosecutor. It was stated in another quarter that in order thoroughly to master the dossier, the members of the commission would not meet until after the sitting of the Conseils Généraux. They have 10,000 pages or more to make their way through and much of it confusing, despite the utmost efforts of Mr. Pérès in the way of elucidations.

Trial Before Haute Cour

Now the quibble or question arises in this way. Mr. Lescouvé, the prosecutor, in his requisitions in the matter of the appearance of Mr. Caillaux before the Haute Cour, avoided and suggested the avoidance of argument, and limited the matter to asking for a commitment of the accused to trial before the Haute Cour "pour charges suffisantes." For his part Mr. Pérès in his voluminous report expresses at great length the result of the investigation he conducted, but carefully refrains from all conclusion, leaving the commission the responsibility of dealing with this part of the business. He says that this mode of procedure is that indicated by the law.

The advocates of Mr. Caillaux, however, are aroused in opposition to this idea, and in a note they have put forward have protested against the terms of the requisitions of the public prosecutor in which he refrains from entering into argument upon facts which in his opinion would justify the accusation, and at the same time they protest against the action of Mr. Pérès in presenting his report to his colleagues without offering any conclusion. In support of their protest they cite the case of Dérondelle—Marcel Habert, and the text of the law in the matter in which the President is in no way restrained from presenting his conclusions. Consequently in their note they urge that there is no justification for the demand for the bringing of Mr. Caillaux to trial before the Haute Cour formulated by Mr. Lescouvé.

How now? The general impression is that after a short exchange of views and sentiments in the matter the point will fizzle out; but it might not, and men murmur of strange possibilities now that elections and other matters of consequence and upheaval are in the air, and they mention the name of Malvy. Their argument is that when charging a man with treason or anything else it is not enough to mention a number of detached incidents said to have occurred at divers times and places, the association of the accused with which is often apparently somewhat obscure, without mentioning the connection that is seen among it all, the conclusions that are drawn and why, and in essence the burden of the case.

Caillaux and Punishment

It is urged that the present attitude of the prosecution is little, if anything, more than a charge upon suspicion, with several very weak points in the suspicion. If the point were

won—what then? There might be a little more delay, the charges would have to be formulated definitely, and the prosecution might possibly be in more difficulty than some people think.

Some say, perhaps with very little justification, that if the high authorities could get out of the Caillaux case now and save their faces to any good extent they would joyfully do so; others imply that it is all to the benefit of Caillaux to gain time, and that in this present issue he is at an advantage even if his point does not succeed. The longer the trial is deferred, the better are the chances of Caillaux. As it is, nobody believes that even if the trial is held reasonably soon and along the full lines that have been planned, Caillaux, even if found guilty, would be subjected to any very serious punishment, such as was talked about by everybody as possibilities at the time of the arrest. If, then, there is to be something comparatively small in the way of castigation, is the case worth all this in preliminary and postponement, and—as the Caillauxites would say—ought a former Premier of France to be kept in prison like this for a year and a half? Already it has been determined by the public prosecutor that no action is to be taken against Loustalot and Comby, who had been joined up to the Caillaux case.

Question of Amnesty

In these critical and interesting moments comes the question of amnesty and that of Caillaux and Malvy with it. Matters are taking precisely the turn that has been expected in many quarters and has been prophesied from time to time in The Christian Science Monitor. It was all very well when the amnesty bill was first brought forward to say that it should have nothing to do with the big questions of offenses against the State, such as those leveled against Caillaux and Malvy, the latter of whom is now undergoing his five years' exile in Spain. The agitation for the amnesty to be comprehensive of nearly everything, and especially of these things, purely political offenses as they are held to be, is on foot and strong, and it is making headway, so much so indeed that a premature and absurd report has just been set in circulation and even cabled abroad that Malvy had been pardoned under the amnesty and was coming back to France immediately. However, a step in that direction has certainly been taken in that the committee of the Chamber which has the Government Amnesty Bill in hand has resolved that the measure should include such cases as the Malvy, and that therefore the latter should be freed.

This is an important gain, but perhaps not quite so important as it may seem to those who are without a full knowledge of the circumstances. The facts are that at the sitting of the commission lately held, a motion was brought forward by Mr. Raynaud, deputy for the Charente, that the provisions of the bill should include persons convicted of the crime of forfeiture—as Malvy was—and by this means he indirectly compelled the commission to take into consideration the case of the former Minister of the Interior.

Malvy's Possible Return

There was a keen debate on the point, and in the end the proposal was carried by seven votes to two. But it must be pointed out that there were only nine of the members of the committee present at the meeting and its full strength is 44. It will still be recalled by persons outside France that Malvy was looked upon as a sort of Adus Achates of Caillaux and his representative in ministries just before the war and during the early part of it. He was found guilty of forfeiture, meaning in effect that he had made improper use of his office. Probably his sojourn in Spain is drawing to a close.

CHURCH CALL DECLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, pastor of the London City Temple, the Non-Conformist Church in England, has declined a call to succeed Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, who resigned from the pastorate of Central Church here a short time ago.

DEPUTIES DISCUSS THE PEACE TREATY

Members of the French Chamber Open Debate on Measure Calling for Approval of the Treaty of Versailles

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—The first day of the discussion of the peace treaty in the French Parliament was the occasion for some remarkable speeches. The order of the day called for the discussion of a measure approving the treaty of peace concluded at Versailles on June 28, 1919.

At the first sitting Mr. Chappedaine said he considered the government at fault in not having consulted Parliament during the course of the negotiations. "Have you assured the peace of the world and have you guaranteed France against a new German aggression?" he asked, and he answered the questions himself in the negative.

German Reparation

Mr. Raiberti, deputy of the Maritime Alps, thought, with certain reserves, that France could give its approval to the peace treaty. There was a commission which would determine the amount due by Germany for reparation. Germany was to pay at once a sum of 20,000,000,000 francs; then there would be bonds which would bear the signature of the commission and which would be divided between the creditor nations. If this signature was guaranteed by the seven powers it constituted the most solid of pledges; if not, the signature was worth little. This international guarantee did not exist in the peace treaty. It was a most serious gap, and France must demand publicly this guarantee from the Allies.

François Fournier regretted that Germany had not been required immediately to restore the 5,000,000,000 taken from France in 1871. He concluded, amidst applause, by saying that France amidst this war in a halo of glory, and appeared, as it had always done, the veritable torch of civilization.

Mr. Dejeante, a Socialist, who has represented the Belleville quarter of Paris for the past 56 years, thought that the peace treaty had been conceived in too narrow a spirit. He was astonished that the discussion should still turn upon a few meters of land or a few hundreds of men. "Once the guilty have been punished, why not try to make a union between the peoples?" concluded the deputy of Belleville. "I personally hate the monsters who let loose war upon us, but I cannot hate a whole people, for to persist in hatred would mean the destruction of Europe."

Mr. Marguier did not criticize the treaty in detail, but wished to try and discern the road which France should henceforth follow. The only efficacious method to prevent a return of war would have been to slay the military spirit of Germany. There had been a violent anti-militarist movement on the other side of the Rhine. Had any one thought of turning it to profit? No one. At the moment of the armistice a complete disarmament could have been insisted upon, but the government had not done this. He considered this a deplorable error.

"Your treaty, which has profited many business men, has remade Germany," he declared. Mr. Charles Benoist, deputy of Paris, said there was but one barrier for France against the ever-recurring flood of invasion and that was the Rhine. The occupation of the left bank of the Rhine was temporary and precarious, and the alliance with Great Britain and the United States was not sufficient to assure the safety of France, if it had not the greater part of the Rhine between it and Prussia.

Crumbling of Austria

At a subsequent sitting the debate on the ratification of the peace treaty

was continued amidst much excitement. Mr. de Gaillard de Bancel, deputy of Ardèche, declared he would place no obstacle in the way of the ratification. Germany was now only surrounded by a belt of weak and impoverished states which it would one day absorb. This state of things could have been avoided if the desire for a separate peace expressed by Austria had been heeded.

Mr. Frédéric Brunet, Socialist deputy of Paris, asked what were the responsibilities incumbent on the German Nation for having let loose war upon the world, also whether the treaty of peace gave the logical conclusion that all the combatants had hoped for? It had been hoped that peace would bring about the end of all war and the union of peoples. But France had a neutral treaty which satisfied neither its material interests nor its aspirations for justice. Mr. Brunet then criticized the League of Nations.

"This league exists," he said; "that is already something. But it is a pity that it has not the right to regulate conflicts. Warlike nations should be constrained to keep peace by law." The peace treaty of June 28 contained the germs of grave conflicts. It had been deemed wise to limit the armaments of Germany, but other militarisms had been allowed to exist. The division of colonies, narrow protectionism, the conquest of the world markets were also germs of discord which threaten peace.

France's Rhenish Policy

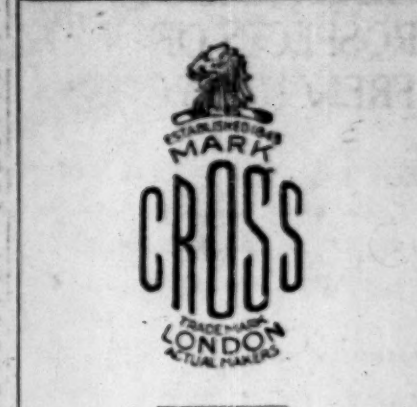
According to Mr. Barres, the first question to be examined was the Rhenish policy. France was supposed to have such a policy, for the treaty created for it "duties" toward the districts where it will maintain troops; besides through the Rhineland France could exercise an influence on the rest of Germany.

Albert Thomas stated that the guarantees which the treaty gave France were rather illusory. For instance the cutting down of armaments he considered to be a vain precaution. He preferred the guarantees to be hoped for from the League of Nations to all the military guarantees, for as the world has been given to hope, and as the polls had all proclaimed, this war must be the last one. In the last, however, there must be an organization which would comprise both the Allies and Germany. There was no other financial solution than a union of the Allies as creditors in face of Germany the debtor.

Mr. Clemenceau replying for the government, seemed rather surprised to find no one in front of him in the tribune. Evidently he was not prepared. He addressed the ministers and commissaries around him and after a short discussion, Mr. Tardieu arose:

"I am at the disposal of the Chamber," he said, "but as my speech will last at least two hours, I would prefer not to speak this evening so as not to interrupt it."

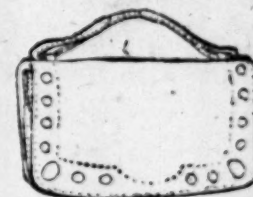
Thereupon Mr. Jean Bon angrily declared: "It is Mr. Clemenceau we wish to hear. He has been silent long enough! After having put the Constitution in his pocket during a whole year, he asks a subordinate to answer us! Go along! We will not accept that!" The discussion, however, was adjourned.



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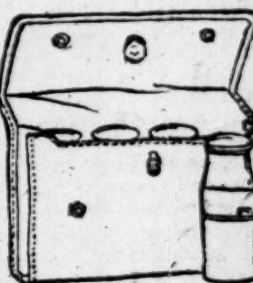
When an Orchestra has achieved a triumph, it is proper that the public should applaud—but it is not expected to hear loud cheers from the little man who plays the triangle in the band.

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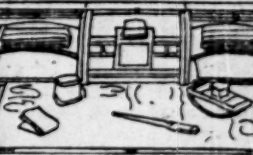
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PROSPECTS OF NEXT FRENCH ELECTIONS

These Important Elections Will Give the New France Its Start and Provide Much of Its Working Machinery

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Despite all the preparations, the legislation and the talk, there has seemed to be something a little unreal about the proposed French elections hitherto. They have appeared such an elusive quantity; politicians talked about them vaguely, but with a peculiar earnestness, and when statements were asked when they would really take place there were elusive answers, and the impression formed by the ignorant was that there might be some sort of a catch, and that the thing that seemed most necessary to France, after victory itself, might hardly even take place. There was a mystery about it, but all the time it was said that demobilization was the key to it. Now the high authorities are brought to the point, delay can go no further, and these elections, the greatest elections, as it is considered, that will have ever taken place in the old world, those that will give the new France its start and its working machinery, are positively about to take place. They have become a splendid reality, and the excitement is beginning, particularly in the matter of the casting of parties, which in the circumstances is indeed no simple matter.

The Date Set

The government is apparently hanging on desperately to the mystery business; but it seems assured, in the absence of any official statement to the contrary effect, that the parliamentary elections will take place on October 26. Suddenly all the newspapers in Paris made this announcement, and put it forward as being on the best authority. The Temps said that it had been selected because demobilization will be finished on October 4, and according to the law 20 clear days must elapse between the announcement of the coming elections in the official Gazette and the date of the ballot, which period is to give demobilized men full opportunity to verify and demand, if necessary, their registration on the electoral lists.

But when this announcement, so logical and definite as it seemed, had been duly made and generally accepted, there was immediately issued, through the medium of one of the agencies, an official communiqué which, without denying the accuracy of the announcement, seemed to do something toward discrediting it by saying that the Cabinet had come to no decision upon the subject, and there was no authority for the statement. Here was the attempted preservation of the mystery, but it is useless, for the simple fact, as is quite well known, is that Mr. Clemenceau himself is the authority in the matter, and the circumstances of the statement are that Raoul Peret, president of the Budget Commission, went to see the Premier with reference to various financial measures, and necessities which are still hung up and more pressing than ever, and the Premier told him that as demobilization, the essential preliminary to the elections, would be completed not later than October 4, the government in the bill it was about to submit to the chamber would nominate October 26 as the date for the elections.

The Official Démenti

There could be no doubt about this very definite statement, despite the official démenti that not only had the Cabinet not considered the subject but that the members of the government who had the matter in hand had made no statement of their proposals. It would appear that, not for the first time, Mr. Clemenceau, who in various ways had appeared a little sensitive on this subject of the elections, and is understood to be particularly concerned at the present time as to his own position as head of the government, what he will do with it, and his prospects, has in a semi-private manner made a plain, simple, and quite proper statement, and has been a little annoyed to find that it has immediately been given full publicity.

Assuming then that the parliamentary elections take place on Oct. 26, it has seemed to most people that the municipal elections must take place on Nov. 2, first ballot, and Nov. 9, second ballot, the elections for the conseils généraux and the conseils d'arrondissement on Nov. 16, first ballot, and Nov. 20, second ballot, and finally the senatorial elections on Dec. 14. Suddenly, however, the Universal Suffrage Commission has voted in favor of the municipal elections coming first and the parliamentary last, and Mr. Clemenceau says he will consider this proposition.

A Fiscal Difficulty

It is pointed out that by the elections taking place on the date named it will be made impossible for the present Chamber to vote the new fiscal measures, so that the solution of the new financial problems brought about by peace will be left to the anxious care of the new Chamber. It is a little singular, and yet perhaps only human, to find that while the public and nearly all who speak for it have been supposed to be clamoring for the Chamber for long past, now, when the issue is agreed upon, there is grumbling that they are being held too soon; and of those who thus grumble argue that the people know far too little about the war and the making of peace to do their voting properly. They say they should be told more about the precise conditions which operated in different phases of the war, the course of the crises and how they

were solved, the blunders and the responsibility for them, and so on.

The other day there was Mr. Clemenceau saying in the Chamber, "There was a time when I played a fateful card, and if I had not played it the war would not have been won." This is all, but the statement is, of course, at once mysterious and astounding. It has been suggested that it really meant that Marshal Foch asked for Mr. Clemenceau's consent to take the most enormous risk in order to make certain of an overwhelming victory, and that he gave it. There may still be good diplomatic and other reasons why the full story of this incident of the most supreme importance in the history of the world and civilization itself, should not be given forth at this moment, but the election critics urge, not without some reason, that it is hard to do themselves complete justice at the polls when they are so much in doubt and ignorance about the major events of the past five years. They say also that they know far too little of the conditions in which the peace has been formulated and put through; for five years there has been a close censorship, and censorship still remains so that the plain truth about various matters of extreme importance cannot be freely presented. Politicians have been unable to reply to attacks made upon them. It is urged again that the political machinery, especially in regard to the new conditions of the elections, is not in working order, has not indeed in some cases been invented, and there must be sad imperfections by the time of the elections. And so forth, with much plausibility seeming to attach to many of the grumblings, as is not an infrequent experience. However, it will not count.

Former Systems Obsolete

Much bigger questions than any that have been debated so far now lie before the parties and the people. The Chamber has decided on the form of the elections, and has settled upon the scrutin de liste with a degree of proportional representation as already described in The Christian Science Monitor. This great change involves a number of others of extreme importance to the parties, and the exact attitude that is to be taken up in regard to them is now a matter of the keenest and most important consideration. Old election systems, party tactics, and all the rest of the great game are rendered obsolete, and there is an indication of the extent of the great upheaval in the fact that in the manufacture of new combinations and coalitions there is actually a desire indicated by the Royalists to unite with Republicans! Lions and lambs are about to frisk together, for their mutual protection against a terribly ferocious sort of beast which has grown much bigger than it used to be and is called Socialism.

That is the keynote of all the maneuvering and experimentation in combinations going on at the present time, and which in truth are enormously interesting. There are the Socialists, undoubtedly a great and increasing force with—equally undoubtedly—a tremendous backing in the country, the full extent of which is not known, but which is evidently feared by all other parties. Consequently the general idea is that for the good of the State there should be some sort of a universal alliance against the Socialists, and, though

to the full extent this is not practicable, an attempt is being made to carry it through as far as possible by the formation of a new and comprehensive Center Party to include all but extremists, that is to say, all but the extreme Left, where the Socialists are, and the extreme Right, where are the utter reactionaries.

Elections and Parties

Among the many doubts that obtain at the present time is that as to how the new system of the elections will affect the different parties. By the new system of scrutin de liste a number of candidates are dumped together on one list and submitted to the electors of a whole department, instead of one candidate at a time offering himself to an arrondissement as in the old days before the war which were so thoroughly condemned in the Chamber when the bill was being put through recently. Some say that this new arrangement will help the Socialists, since the alleged sinister influences of the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, and all the other wicked people, cannot now be exerted, but others say that after all organization will now count for more than it used to, and it is not the Socialists, with less means than others, who will shine most in this connection.

The Socialists, however, are neither poor nor stupid, and the balance of advantage seems to be in their favor. But there are many other most formidable and interesting points to be considered.

COAL POSITION IN CANADA SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Commission of Conservation has recently made a survey of the coal situation in the Dominion of Canada with special reference to the possible coal shortage this winter. From this survey it would appear that up to June 7 of the present year the total production of anthracite was only 33,349,500 net tons, as compared with 42,858,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1918, a decrease of 9,500,000 tons, or 22 per cent. It is a fair assumption, says the report, that the production during 1919 will be less than 80,000,000 tons, whereas the production in 1918 was 95,514,334 tons. If this prediction be verified, there will be a shortage of 20,000,000 tons, or 20 per cent. While the production is falling off, retail dealers in the United States continue to be deluged with orders from customers, who are insistent upon prompt deliveries.

The shortage is due to a number of causes, not the least of which is the migration of tens of thousands of Jugo-Slavs, Tzecho-Slovaks, Hungarians, Poles, and other Europeans who are returning to Europe.

During July the commissioner circulated the towns and villages of Ontario and Quebec, inquiring as to supplies of anthracite and prospects for the coming winter. The returns generally showed very limited quantities on hand, while the prospects for a winter coal supply were decidedly pessimistic. Experience has shown that it is altogether feasible to materially relieve the coal shortage by a more extensive use of wood fuel in many directions.

ON THE ROAD TO PEACE FOR IRELAND

Irish Convention of 1917 Was a Great Landmark, Showing That Irishmen From North and South Could Meet Together

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 25 and 26.

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent.

WESTMINSTER, England—The Irish convention of 1917 is a great landmark. It showed that Irishmen from north and south could meet under one roof and that if they had all been plenipotentiaries and not mere caucus delegates, as in the case of the Ulstermen, they could have made an enduring settlement. Of that there is little doubt; and it is a circumstance to which too little attention has been paid. A moment's thought will show that the Nationalist Party went into the convention wholeheartedly and ready to yield much for the sake of Irish peace, and that the Ulstermen entered grudgingly and sat there not as statesmen, but as the mere servants of a peculiarly short-sighted caucus. The contrast may be seen in the fact that Mr. Redmond was himself a member (one of the most statesmanlike) of the convention, and that Sir Edward Carson refused to enter it personally preferring to keep his hands free. The current comment of the time fastened upon his absence and interpreted it as meaning that he intended that the convention should fail. It must be remembered that he had in his pocket a pledge from the government that they would not coerce Ulster and therefore he was perfectly free to play any wrecking game he pleased.

Permanent Value of Convention

Despite these undeniable drawbacks it was a wise thing to hold the convention; and even its ultimate failure can never obscure the permanent value of the work which it accomplished. "Perhaps the greatest achievement of the convention," says one eye-witness of its proceedings, "was the creation of its own atmosphere. From the first session to the last no discourteous or harsh word was spoken. Speakers of all parties found a ready understanding in their audience; north and south grasped each other's difficulties and each other's point of view. Where agreement could be found it was found speedily. A more dignified and conscientious body occupies no modern parliament house." This tribute does not exhaust the tale of the convention's successes. From the point of view of observers abroad the meeting of the convention was the first of these successes; for what did it imply? A British Government composed of a great Liberal Prime Minister, three Unionist members, and one Labor representative, had proclaimed to all the world that if Ireland could find a settlement of her own making, Ireland should have it. Let no one mistake the meaning of that declaration. It was the first public sign of a process which had been at work for some years by which the British obstacles to Irish Home Rule were being grad-

ually removed, leaving only Irish obstacles in the path—that is, obstacles which Irishmen alone could remove. If the convention had done nothing else than that, it would still take a big place in Irish history.

But it did more than that. It forced Irishmen to think about their own problems, in terms of Irish needs and Irish conditions and no longer in terms of the age-long quarrel with England. It narrowed down the field of controversy and set Irish affairs in their true perspective. It proved that, for nearly all the ordinary purposes of public and private life, Irishmen are Irishmen first and not merely Orangemen, Nationalists, Protestants, or Roman Catholics. It revealed the fact that, in the most representative Irish assembly ever gathered under one roof, 94 in number, there was a substantial majority in favor of definite proposals which if accepted would have given Ireland a workable constitution.

Composition of Majority

That majority had a significant composition. It was made up of (1) the main body of the Nationalist Party; (2) the Unionists of the south and west, led by Lord Midleton, the Earl of Mayo, and Sir William Goulding; (3) the Labor representatives. Only Ulster and the more extreme Nationalists (who were already half Sinn Féiners) stood out; and Ulster stood out only because she knew that no British Government could force her to go in. The fact that the Nationalist Party was not absolutely solid—there is no solid south in Ireland—undoubtedly created difficulties for the government in accepting the proposals of the main body of the convention. On this point the well-informed observer whom I have already quoted, makes the following comment:

"Had the Nationalists, the southern Unionists, and Labor unanimously agreed to the terms of a measure of Home Rule, Ulster would have found it difficult to give an unqualified refusal. The pressure of outside opinion was strong, the war was at its height, and the patriotism of the northern Unionists might easily have been involved. Without actual coercion, against which they were pledged, the government might have applied to Ulster a moral coercion most difficult to withstand. It might then have become possible to embody the findings of the great majority in immediate legislation. Had it been so, and had the country recognized that the National Party had succeeded in securing the actual bestowal of a wide measure of self-government, there might have been a strong reaction in its favor. In any event, the interest of the Irish people would have been diverted from brooding over the rebellion and dreams of the Peace Conference.

Loss of a Leader

The meaning of this comment is twofold. First—Ulster could only have

been "morally" coerced if she had been absolutely isolated in the convention. She was not so isolated; for, as often happens, extremes meet: Ulster and the influence of Sinn Féin defeated the statesmanship of the majority of moderate Irishmen. Second—This Sinn Féin influence was felt inside the convention by those who were already temperamentally inclined toward violent measures, but it probably would not have created a final division of the Nationalist forces but for the passing of John Redmond at a critical moment in the career of the convention. Thus one of the greatest parliamentarians of our time was removed and the Irish Party was robbed of its most skillful leader.

The two influences, Ulster and Sinn Féin, which defeated the labors of Sir Horace Plunkett and the other statesmen of the convention, must be reserved for separate treatment in a subsequent article. The different proposals debated in the convention need not be discussed here; it is only the results of the discussion which need concern us. And the main result has been to prepare the ground for the policy launched by the Dominion Home Rule League this year and to create a state of public opinion favorable to it, both in Ireland and in England.

DIAMOND DISCOVERY ON THE GOLD COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An interesting discovery of diamonds was made in the Gold Coast early in the present year by the director of the Geological Survey, Mr. Kitson. The stones occur in shallow quartz gravels of the Abomo stream and adjacent ridge, near the village of Abomoso, Birrim River at about 15 miles northwest of Kibbi in the district of Akim Abuskwa, and some 65 miles to the northwest of Accra, the capital of the colony. All the stones found up to the present time are small, averaging approximately 30 to the standard carat, the largest being about 1.5 carat. Most of them are of good quality, clear and colorless, while many are perfect crystals. In value they vary from 10s. to 12s. per carat for the smaller grade; 17s. 6d. per carat for the medium grade; and 30s. to 32s. 6d. per carat for the larger grade. This is for mixed samples including all qualities of stones. Some of the largest stones, however, are worth from 70s. to 80s. per carat.

Upward of 600 diamonds have been found by panning during the time the surrounding locality was being tested with regard to the origin and distribution of the diamondiferous gravels. Sufficient work has not yet been done to prove the value of the discovery.

SIR ROBERT HORNE ON WHITLEY PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That Labor will, in future, have a considerable voice in settling the terms and conditions of its employment is certain. The only question is, By what method will that voice be heard? Sir Robert Horne, the Minister of Labor, in a long letter to the Joint Industrial Councils, strongly urges the importance of completing the scheme recommended by the Whitley Committee, by the establishment of district councils and works committees.

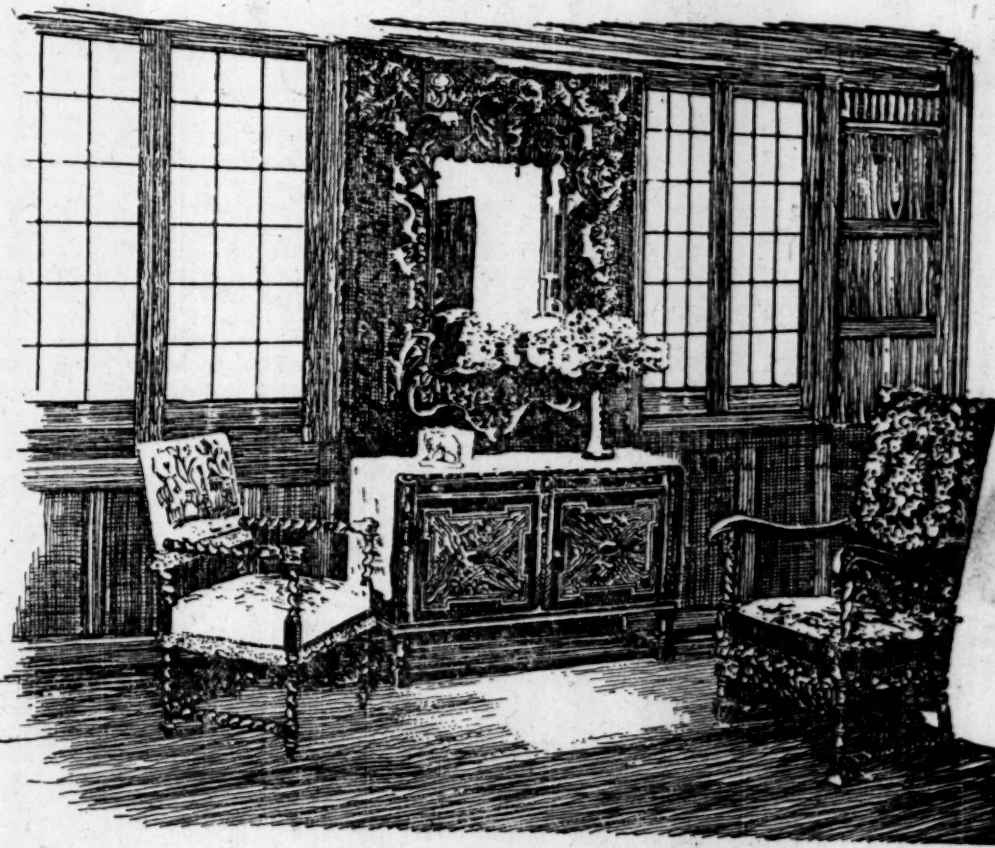
The formation of a national council, he points out, is only one stage in the organization. "Indeed," he goes on to say, "I doubt whether the spirit of cooperation between employers and workpeople can be sufficiently developed by the representatives of the employers' organizations and trade unions sitting together in councils, unless the principle of joint consultation and action is carried further by their association together in each district and in every works. The underlying idea of the Whitley Report is that the worker should have a real voice in determining the conditions of his everyday work, and this cannot be secured unless he can speak not only on matters affecting his industry as a whole, but also on those concerning the particular establishment in which he works.

At the present time there are national councils in no fewer than 40 industries of the country. Sir Robert speaks highly of their work and explains that he would not ask them to deal with the further problems if he were not of the opinion that their solution is a matter of the utmost importance.

Sir Robert recognizes that any steps that may be taken to set up district councils and works committees must be taken with the full approval of the national councils, in order that their development may proceed on lines acceptable to employers and workpeople alike, and agreed to by their respective organizations. Different plans no doubt will have to be adopted in order to meet the varying needs of different industries, and, to help the national councils in their task, the Minister offers to place special officers of his department at the disposal of any council wishing to set up district councils or works committees. These officers "would work in close touch with them (the national councils), and on lines which they laid down."

MORE CRANBERRIES THIS YEAR
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—This year's crop of cranberries, according to the September forecast of the Department of Agriculture, will be about 673,000 barrels, against 350,000 barrels last year.

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ALSACE-LORRAINE'S
APPLIED ARTSBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Avenue du Trocadéro, a charming edifice built in the style of the Italian renaissance, was offered in 1895 to the City of Paris by Madame la Duchesse de Galliera, after whom it is named. It contains a collection of tapestries belonging to the city, and in which one can admire fine specimens of the manufactures of the châteaux of Beauvais and of the Faubourg St. Marcel. But in spite of the interest of certain of these tapestries, such as those representing a "Gypsy Camp" after Casanova, and the "Return of the Hunt" after Boucher, the public is more often attracted to the Musée Galliera by those periodical exhibitions dealing with the most representative phases of modern French art, which Mr. Deland, curator of the museum, organized with such remarkable competence.

The first exhibition organized since the victory at arms is consecrated to the applied arts of Alsace-Lorraine. The antique art of Alsace-Lorraine possesses colors, forms and rhythms which are quite peculiar to it, as well as a most personal harmony, an originality from which modern French decorative art might well seek to inspire itself at this moment when regionalism should be encouraged and developed.

The exhibition of the Musée Galliera admirably resumes the history of cabinet making, of pottery, of glassware, of stained glass, of printed paper and stuffs, and of dress in Alsace-Lorraine from the sixteenth century to the present day. It also contains a very instructive psychological and historical lesson, since it allows one to compare the past, so rich in taste and inspiration, with the extreme poverty so apparent in the production of the minor arts in Alsace during the last 50 years. As long as they were in direct and constant contact with France, the provinces of Alsace and of Lorraine seem to have produced in the minor arts some charming works, on which the imprint of French taste and thought were distinctly noticeable; under German rule, these same industries declined. But in that part of Lorraine which remained French, the Art School of Nancy made distinct and continuous progress by the constant renewal of the ideas. In Alsace Mulhouse was the only town which remained in permanent contact with France, being nearer Belfort and the French frontier than any other Alsatian city; it was therefore able to seek inspiration in the trend of modern French art for the coloring and designs of those printed stuffs for which it is justly celebrated.

The first manufactures of printed stuffs were established at Mulhouse in 1740. Twenty years later, 15 small factories were opened at Thann, Cerney, Wesseling, Colmar, and Munster. At the end of the eighteenth century, when Mulhouse united itself to France, one counted no less than 22 of these establishments. In spite of the numerous vicissitudes through which Mulhouse passed in the course of the nineteenth century, its factories were still considered the leading centers of Alsatian textile industry. Since 1870 the number of factories has become considerably reduced; but those which still subsist produce as much alone as all those which prospered before this date.

Influenced by Industry

Nothing could be more curious than to follow the history of this industry as seen through the exhibits of the Musée Galliera, amongst which one can see some very curious patterns of the eighteenth century which are purely decorative. Some printed kerchiefs and other objects show the evolution of the industry during the first half of the nineteenth century, whilst specimens of tissue of all descriptions which seem specially fitted for upholstery, prove the degree of perfection that the textile industry of Mulhouse had acquired during the end of the last century. The costumes of Alsace and Lorraine have naturally been more or less influenced by local industries, and like all other branches of popular art the dress of the peasants reveals in the different phases of the evolution the distinct influence of the bourgeois costume. Also, as in many other manifestations of Alsatian civilization, one notices the repercussion of French and German fashions.

The elements of the costumes which a group of smiling women ladies have chosen for our benefit belong to the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries. The most characteristic feature of Alsatian dress—the large Alsatian bow—originated from the French fashions of the eighteenth century, and after many modifications only acquired its definite character some 50 years ago. In 1800 it merely consisted of a little ribbon tied at the back of the bonnet which was bequeathed to French peasant women by the "mode allemande," then raging in certain cities. This inoffensive bow was then transferred to the front of the bonnet and gradually attained such dimensions that its primitive and humble function of "draw string" was absolutely forgotten! Originally only one or five centimeters in width, it now measures no less than 25 centimeters.

As will be seen at the Musée

Galliera, the costumes vary according to districts and even to villages. The dress worn by a woman of Urville resembles in no way that of a young girl of Geispolsheim. The celebrated Alsatian bow is only worn in a very small part of the province, comprised between Strasbourg, Haguenau, and Saverne. The cut of the dresses, the color and form of the bows, the length and borders of the skirts, all differ according to the religion and social situation of their wearers. Thus Roman Catholic peasants wear the ends of their ribbon bow much longer than their Protestant sisters, whilst these latter wear shorter skirts bordered by bright-colored bands. In other regions, such as in the neighborhood of Wissembourg, the headpiece of married



Alsatian dolls at the Musée Galliera wearing costumes of the neighborhood of Strasbourg

women is quite different from that worn by young girls.

The masculine costumes exhibited at the Musée Galliera show that they have been even more directly influenced than those of women by city fashions. Indeed, the costume of the Alsatian peasant only presents one characteristic—the red waistcoat—which, according to tradition, dates from the sixteenth century. The cut of this was later influenced by the waistcoats of the eighteenth century.

A most interesting part of the exhibition is that consecrated to specimens of bourgeois furniture sent in by the Strasbourg Museum of Decorative Art. As has been said before, the minor arts of Alsace have ever been of an indisputable richness of invention and perfection. Situated at the borders of two cultures, Alsace has always voluntarily or not taken advantage of the lessons it alternatively learned from one or the other of the nations it separates. Thus, throughout history one finds it always dependent upon the more powerful nation. During the expansion of Ogive art, French characteristics prevailed in all its artistic manifestations. Earlier, German art had dominated, whilst in the eighteenth century one notes an extraordinary blossoming of French architecture and decoration. However, it readily assimilated all these influences, which it proceeded to express with that sturdy common sense which explains why its applied art is so much superior to its great art.

Early Furniture

The furniture of the fifteenth century is as rare in Alsace as elsewhere, but the few specimens preserved are quite simple, decorated with iron bands, with carved panels, and engraved with leaves, in which process—be it said in passing—it is believed one may see the origin of wood engraving.

Under the influence of southern Germany, the Renaissance developed in Alsace a rather overcharged art. Nevertheless certain pieces of furniture of the sixteenth century are so harmoniously composed and so soberly decorated, that the proximity of France is immediately apparent. Alsace was not, however, spared the exuberant decoration so characteristic of German decorative art in the seventeenth century and its furniture assumed from 1600 onward a very special type which it preserved until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when French influence again predominated and freed it from all exaggeration.

The Galliera exhibition contains some amusing specimens of peasant furniture, many pieces of which are painted according to a fashion much in favor in the Alsatian countryside.

Thus a linen cupboard of the eighteenth century is of carved and painted wood; a cupboard of 1809 is also painted, as is the cradle coming from the neighborhood of Miesenheim and the bench sent from the Alsatian museum of Strasbourg. A typical peasant room of lower Alsace, dated 1810, is both picturesque and comfortable, with the heavy beams of its ceiling, its quaint folding table and alcove, and its great stove decorated with one of those plaques which Alsace, Lorraine and Luxembourg all three claim as having been the first to fire.

According to a very old tradition, the first stove plaques were fired in Lorraine on the Moselle, in 1490. At the

beginning of the sixteenth century, these plaques were often to be found in the east of France in the townships of the Rhine or in southern Germany. In Alsace all these plaques were fired in 1564 at Zinswiller, a village in the neighborhood of Niederbronn, and later at Mouterhouse, in 1626; at Jaegerthal in 1684; and, last, at Niederbronn itself.

The decoration of most of the plaques exhibited at the Musée Galliera, is, in general, inspired by the styles most in vogue in the period when they were fired, and often celebrates historical episodes. Thus, on one coming from the apartments of the Palace of the Rohans, at Strasbourg, the arms of the Cardinal Armand Gaston de Rohan-Soubise are to be seen.

MUSIC

San Francisco's Novelties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Alfred Hertz, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, has announced for the coming season—the ninth in the history of this organization—a list of works heretofore never equaled in any western musical season.

As though in reply to those critics who, little understanding the wartime difficulties in the way of securing scores, were inclined to complain of the small number of new and modern

C major symphony, and two Wagner excerpts, "Wotan's Farewell" and "Magic Fire Spell" from "The Valkyries," and "Siegfried's Death" from "The Dusk of the Gods."

These works will form the programs for the 12 pairs of concerts, on alternate Fridays and Sundays, that will constitute the regular season. They will be supplemented by various solo features. Albert Spalding, violinist, and Clarence Whitehill, bass, will appear as visiting artists with the orchestra. Concertmaster Louis Persinger and Arthur Argiewicz, violinist, will play Bach's double concerto for two violins, while Emilio Puyans, flutist, and Kajetan Attl, harpist, will render the Mozart concerto for those instruments. These four men are members of the orchestra.

The season opens on Oct. 10. Rehearsals began on Sept. 22. The personnel of the orchestra shows but few minor changes over that of last season.

It is noteworthy that certain of the standard German compositions appear on the list as so far announced, though Mr. Hertz has not yet definitely scheduled any compositions by living Germans. Such compositions, however, may be scheduled later, if the development of world events removes the barrier against their performance. "There is a general demand," said Mr. Hertz, in discussing this moot point, "to have German music by the standard composers put back in the repertoire. The war politically is at an end, and as far as I am able to judge, nobody wants the war continued musically after the nations are politically at peace."

"Even the most fanatical person would not care to go on record as being in favor of the continuance of war and the war spirit in the field of music. That war was a reflex of the political warfare, and it would indeed be an extreme thing to maintain it after the political cause has ceased."

"For me as a musician, there is no question as to German or non-German music. The only issue is that between good music and bad music. I would indeed be a poor symphony director if I fostered a prejudice for or against a given piece of music, on any other grounds except the musical."

These include the following: Debussy's "Danse Sacree," "Danse Profane," "Pistes," and "Petite Suite"; Busoni's "Symphonic Suite"; Grieg's overture, by d'Albert; d'Indy's "Summer Day in the Mountains"; Grieg's overture, "L'Epreuve Villageoise"; Edgard Stilleman, Kelley's "Aladdin"; "Richard III" overture by Volkmann; E flat major symphony by Enesco; MacDowell's "Scotch Poem" and "Poem Erotic"; "Poemes Juifs," by Ernest Bloch; Duparc's "L'enfer"; and "La Belle au Bois Dormant," by Bruneau.

Especially interesting is the group of Russian compositions. The orchestra will play "Thamar," by Balakireff; Liadov's "Kikimora" and "The Enchanted Lake," Tchaikovsky's "Voyvode" and "Mozartiana"; Liadov's "Tabatieri a Musique"; the Rachmaninoff E minor symphony, the Kallinikov G minor symphony, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sadko" tone poem, and the extremely interesting "Six Variations on a Russian Theme," by six Russian composers—Rimsky-Korsakov, Glazounoff, Sokoloff, Liadov, Artshibsheff, and Witkol. The heavy coloring and exotic passion of these Russian works are qualities in which this orchestra peculiarly excels, and interesting renditions are assured.

Sibelius' "Swan of Tuonela," Dvorak's "Carneval" and "New World" symphony, and Jaernefeld's prelude and berceuse are also scheduled to be played.

In direct contrast, indicating the wide range covered by the programs, is the list of compositions of the older classical school—Mozart's concerto for flute and harp, Bach's "Brandenburg" concerto, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony and "Magic Flute" overture, the Haydn "Military" symphony, Handel's "Concerto Grosso" in B flat major, a Lully ballet suite and a Gluck-Gevaert ballet suite.

Of the mid-century romanticists, Mr. Hertz has selected the following: Berlioz's "Fantastic" symphony, Cesar Franck's symphonic intermezzo from "Redemption," and D minor symphony; the "Genoveva" overture of Schumann; Brahms' second and fourth symphonies, also the "Tragic" overture; Beethoven's fourth, fifth, and eighth symphonies; Schubert's

timents toward music to be no longer influenced by outside considerations, but only by music alone."

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The Beecham Opera Company has been much in the public eye. On the August bank holiday it opened a short season at the Blackpool Opera House. But the Beecham company ought not to monopolize the public interest in the traveling opera companies. The Carl Rosa Company has a long and creditable history to boast of, and after 40 years of vigorous activity it still continues with unabated popularity. In point of fact, the Rosa company divided itself some time ago into two separate and self-contained parts, which toured independently and quite recently it has absorbed the Phillips Opera Company, thus becoming tripartite. The three sections which were giving performances in Glasgow, Birmingham, and Liverpool, later coalesced for the duration of the London season, and gave performances at the historic Drury Lane Theater. Another of the touring companies worthy of mention is the O'Mara Company, which for six or seven years has traveled all over the United Kingdom and given excellent performances of grand opera, though naturally not on the scale of the Beecham opera. All these companies have prepared the way and broken up the ground for that truly national opera which it is to be hoped is in course of formation. They have all done excellent work with the means and material at their disposal, and have shown real enterprise in the production of new or at any rate unfamiliar works.

One pleasing sequel of the war has been the revival of morris dance and folk songs. On Peace Day a number of old English pageants were organized in different parts of the country and much of the delightful old music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was revived. Among the items conspicuous in these programs is that of the old Maypole dance, entitled "Selling's Round." This ancient air of unknown origin appears again and again in the Elizabethan music books of Morley & Byrd and their contemporaries, and is one of the most brightly, vigorous, and catchy of dance tunes. Grove is of the opinion that the vulgar name is a corruption of "St. Leger's Round," but whether this be so or not it is certainly a real survival of that "Merrie England" of which we hear so much but know so little. In one of the Elizabethan songbooks there is a woodcut which bears the legend "Hey for Selling's Round." So the corruption, if corruption it be, is of venerable origin. A good many societies have been formed for the cultivation of folk songs and country dances, with weekly meetings, for the entertainment mainly of village and serving maids, and these are proving a real boon, not only from a musical point of view, but from that of a more attractive addition to the amenities of country and suburban life.

REORGANIZATION
OF CANADA'S MILITIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—At one of the most important meetings of overseas and home service officers ever held in Montreal, possibly in all Canada, preliminary steps were taken toward the reorganization of the Canadian active militia, cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Maj.-Gen. Sir William Otter presided and there were present about 45 commanding officers of overseas and home units. Definite progress was achieved, especially with regard to tentative suggestions for the reorganization of the city regiments throughout Canada, in the larger centers, and the absorption and perpetuation of the overseas units. While any plans presented were merely in the nature of suggestions, the general idea was that the identity of the historic Canadian regiments must be preserved, while at the same time the identity and records of the overseas daughter battalions must not be allowed to drop.

To this end the suggestion agreed upon was that the city regiments should be continued as at present, with their names, records, numerals, and other traditions intact. At the same time it was considered best that their daughter battalions, which had served so gloriously overseas, must preserve their identity equally. The suggestion was that these overseas battalions should become absorbed into the strength of the mother regiments, still preserving their overseas identity and numbers, as battalions forming part of the original regiments from which they had been organized. It is probable that this plan will be adopted in other military divisions throughout Canada, and become the basis on which the reorganization of the Canadian active militia, with the absorption of the overseas battalions, will be built up.

STEPS TAKEN TO
CHECK PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Sweeping recommendations looking to the amelioration of living conditions caused by high prices of necessities will be made to the Canadian Government as the result of a public meeting held here. Unanimous approval was given to a resolution moved by a soldier member of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly and seconded by a Labor alderman, calling on the government to seize coal at the mine heads and wood in storage with a view to regulating their distribution and sale, and to take possession of stocks of boots, clothing, and other necessities in factories and warehouses. The resolution also asks the government to take steps to punish profiteers by heavy fines and imprisonment. Initial steps for the formation of a Consumers Cooperative League were taken but it was pointed out that before a cooperative organization will be able to be of much benefit to the harassed consumers, amending legislation will be required for the Cooperative Organizations Act, which at present calls for 75 per cent of the shareholders to be farmers.

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PLAN TO ENFORCE VACCINATION SEEN

Public School Protective League of California Says the Exemption Privileges Allowed by Law Are Being Denied.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
OAKLAND, California.—The Public School Protective League, a well-established state-wide organization, founded for the purpose of protecting the public schools from medical and educational exploitation, has filed a protest with the Board of Education of this city against what it regards as a willful violation of the Vaccination Act by school teachers and school officials.

This league is informed, says the communication, that the principal of the Jefferson School, at Fortieth and Kensington streets, Oakland, has refused to receive cards signed by parents of pupils in the school containing the certificate of conscientious objection to vaccination provided by the State Vaccination Law. "You are respectfully informed that such practices are regarded by this league as subversive of civil liberty and as obstructive to the enforcement of the provisions of the Vaccination Act which gives exemption from vaccination to children whose parents file the certificates prescribed by law. Unlawful vaccination of children whose parents have attempted to file exemption cards but whose cards have been wrongfully refused will probably be met in due time by proper proceedings in court against your honorable board or its members and also against willful offending teachers and principals."

"Popularizing" Vaccination

The Public School Protective League also asserts in a recent bulletin that the State Board of Health has "commenced a campaign to 'popularize' vaccination and has sent to all physicians in the State a circular letter encouraging them 'to keep their clientele as completely vaccinated as possible' and stating that 'it is not our policy to do this vaccination ourselves but rather to leave it to the medical profession.' It is stated that 99 per cent of the children of school age are unvaccinated."

Just what the law is in regard to vaccination the league states as follows: "The law regarding vaccination provides that at the beginning of each school year each child shall file a physician's certificate showing that the child has been successfully vaccinated within seven years, or a certificate signed by the parent or guardian to the effect that the parent or guardian is conscientiously opposed to the practice of vaccination and will not consent to the vaccination of such child. Under the law blanks for parents to sign are required to be furnished by the school departments and may be obtained at any school."

"Unvaccinated children who have filed the certificate that the parents will not consent to vaccination are entitled to the same rights as vaccinated children, except that they may be excluded in the event of a smallpox epidemic, but when so excluded they must be transferred to a school which has not been exposed to smallpox."

Provisions of Law

The league also calls attention to the provisions of the law passed by the last session of the Legislature, which it regards as important in relation to the protection of the schools and school children from the encroachment of private interests. It

says: "No bulletin or other publication of any character, whose purpose is to spread propaganda or to foster membership in or subscription to the funds of any organization not directly under the control of the school authorities, or to be used as a basis for study, or to supplement the regular school studies, shall be distributed or shown to the pupils in the public schools. Instruction by lectures or other means is also prohibited unless the same has been approved by the State Board of Education or by the local governing body of the school."

"With the opening of the public schools for the fall term," says the league, "the campaign for compulsory medical supervision and examination of all school children is being waged with renewed vigor. In order to bring about in the various state legislatures and the Federal Congress the enactment of measures which would turn the public schools and the public school children over to them, the medical forces of the country are conducting a publicity bureau which is issuing to the press under the name of the 'National Physical Education Service' articles calling attention to the alleged deplorable physical condition of the children of the Nation. In support of such statements statistics are given which are claimed to be based upon the results of medical inspection of men drafted for military service in the war."

Cause of the Activity

The league does not, however, regard this alleged revelation of physical defects, as is said to be shown by the army examinations, as the real cause of the compulsory examination activity, and it asserts in this connection that more than eight years ago the claim was made before the American School Hygiene Association that 75 per cent of the school children of the country were in need of medical attention for physical defects partially or completely remediable.

"The fact of the matter is," says the league, "that in order to make compulsory physical examination and treatment of school children seem necessary and proper, a branch of the medical profession is endeavoring to lead the public to believe that a very large proportion of the school children of the country, as well as the adult population, is suffering from serious physical defects, which need immediate medical treatment. The whole situation is manufactured in the interest of that branch of the medical profession demanding political recognition and power."

The league, which is made up of parents of school children, and others of all classes and beliefs, asserts that it "has no interest in the form of treatment a parent may desire to have for his child, but it insists that any compulsion in the public schools on matters of religion and medicine is out of harmony with American ideals, and something that should never be tolerated for an instant."

The president of the organization is Dr. L. P. Crutcher, a practicing physician, and president of the Board of Education of the city of Long Beach, California.

COOLIDGE VOTE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Complete returns from the recent state primaries indicate that the vote for Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, who is a candidate to succeed himself, running on the Republican ticket, polled 33,599 more votes this year than last in the cities of this State. His urban vote in 1918 was 52,940, and this year 86,539. The Governor after the police strike in Boston adopted an attitude of rigid opposition to the reinstatement of the policemen. This won for him the support of the business interests generally, and may account in part for the increased vote.

REFORM OF COTTON EXCHANGE IS URGED

Secretary of British Delegation to World Conference Would Not Permit Speculative Activity—Standardization of the Boll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—How the cotton exchange can more truly serve the cotton industry—the exchange to exist for the industry, not the industry for the exchange—is but one of the subjects to be discussed at the world cotton conference in New Orleans in October, declares Frank Nasmith, secretary to the British delegation of some 50 to 80 men, now visiting Boston en route to the conference.

However the status of the cotton exchange is brought up at the conference, it is more and more clearly perceived by cotton men that the exchange should not be permitted to control buying or prices, which should be controlled by the supply and demand covering the whole industry. In short, the exchange should neither maintain nor foster speculation.

Vital Issues to Be Discussed

Issues vital to the industry have been announced by the United States committee, which is arranging the conference, as on the program for special discussion. Practical benefit and business fellowship, as well as better values to the ultimate consumer, are anticipated by the delegates.

An important problem is that of standardizing the cotton bale, with not one standard bale, but many, as the business requires. Now the bale is not standard at all, except in some localities. Various percentages of weight are at present allowed to go into the packing of the bale.

It has been estimated that with the standardization of the bale, which would mean selling by net weight, transportation space equal to 10 steamships of 10,000 tons each would be saved in a year. Europeans and Americans alike are keenly desirous to remedy the present baling method. It is also felt that the bales can be pressed into a greater density, giving considerable gain of transportation space.

Benefit to Growers

If any one interest is to be helped more than another by the conference, it may be the grower, whose problems will be given a great deal of attention. The cotton men feel that whatever improves raising processes results in better production throughout the industry. The importance of careful seed selection and the development of certain strains of cotton will be impressed upon the grower, to let him see that it will not only assist him, but the spinners and others, for better cotton is easier to work and affords a more durable finished product. The British and the northern United States cotton men are both dependent upon the southern planter, and it is of value to both that he receive their combined cooperation.

Research in all the inter-related cotton trades should be intelligently developed, says Mr. Nasmith. When experimentation by a particular company has brought out certain valuable facts, they should be immediately obtainable by the whole industry. An in-

calculable amount of time, material and labor could thus be saved, and a greater general progress would result. First-hand and up-to-the-minute information should always be procurable, with a headquarters of experts for its distribution.

Standardized Statistics

Coupled with this, say cotton men, there ought to be a standardization of statistics, so that in studying the statistics of the cotton industry in England, the United States, India, Egypt, or wherever it may be the same forms shall be used and the same methods of calculation employed. Warehousing and many more phases of the business will also be given thoughtful attention at New Orleans.

From the British delegates it is learned that the federations in Great Britain are the authoritative voice in the cotton industry, and that the United States has nothing to compare with them. All questions are said to be ably dealt with by these federations, which break up speculation. When there are strikes, lockouts, or other labor troubles, the federations deal with them directly.

The visiting delegates are inspecting factories and other places of interest, but expect to gain most from the direct contact with the cotton men themselves and from the conference to be held on the lower Mississippi.

DEMOCRATS PLAN NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—Decentralization of campaign work which would give the north, west, and south an equal voice with the east was discussed by the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee yesterday. The plan was said virtually to be assured of adoption. It contemplates the division of the country into four zones as follows: Eastern, to include New England and the middle Atlantic states, with headquarters in New York; southern, including the southeastern states, with headquarters in Washington; middle western, including the central states, with headquarters probably in Butte, Montana; and the western zone, comprising the Pacific coast and the southwest, with headquarters in Seattle, Washington, or Portland, Oregon. Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the committee, was said to favor the plan.

NO SUFFRAGE REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Because opponents of woman suffrage in this State have not succeeded in obtaining 15,000 names to papers asking a referendum, there will, apparently, be no popular vote on the ratification by the State Legislature of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Referendum questions this year will include the draft of the revised State Constitution, and an amendment regarding the payment of interest monthly by savings institutions and trust companies.

INHERITANCE TAX LAW INCOMPLETE

Massachusetts Officials Find Large Sums Get Away from State Through the Operation of So-Called Gift Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Though approximately \$5,800,000 in inheritance taxes was collected by the tax authorities of Massachusetts in the last fiscal year, millions more would have been added to that sum if the State Legislature had not rejected the measure making it illegal for persons to give away their property, under circumstances which clearly would indicate an intent to evade the payment of an inheritance tax. This is the expressed opinion of tax officials who as yet have taken no steps to make a further effort to secure such legislation in the incoming Legislature.

According to officials here, there are about 37 states which have laws covering this question. The United States, also, protects itself from this practice through the operation of a federal statute. The Massachusetts authorities, however, are very careful to observe whether or not a transfer of property has been legally and completely made, for any delinquency gives them the power to assess and collect an inheritance tax.

Under the acts of 1916 the rate of succession tax provides that no tax is payable on account of the interest of any beneficiary who does not take in excess of \$1000; no tax is payable on account of property passing to the husband, wife, father, mother, child, or adopted child, unless his or her total beneficial interest exceeds \$10,000; if the value of all property passing to any one of such beneficiaries exceeds \$10,000, the tax attaches to the whole amount; in no event is the tax to reduce the share below the expected amount.

The percentage of taxation varies in the amount passing and according to the directness of the succession. For instance, while a father, mother, husband, wife, or child would have to pay no tax on an inheritance of \$10,000 a grandchild would be called

upon to pay the State 1 per cent. The assessments run up to as high as 10 per cent on the excess of indirect inheritances of more than \$1,000,000, in addition to which an act of 1918 imposes an additional legacy and succession tax of 25 per cent of all taxes imposed by previous acts.

The state tax laws compel the filing of a full and complete inventory and appraisal of every estate under oath either in the Probate Court or with the tax commissioner under a penalty of \$1000. Unless, therefore, the property has been given away, in which case the state authorities have no power to assess it, the State is well protected in the matter of a complete inventory of passing property. As stated by one tax official, the greatest loophole in the inheritance tax law is the absence of any provision to provide for payment to the State of a tax on what might be called premature inheritances.

MEETING TO PROTEST VACCINATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A mass meeting in protest against the state Compulsory Vaccination Law is planned to take place at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock in Municipal Hall, announces the secretary of the Boston Medical Liberty League, under whose auspices the meeting is arranged. Because of a recent case in Pittsfield, hundreds of citizens and public officials have been aroused to a keen desire to do something in the way of bringing about annulment of this law. Leading citizens and public men are scheduled to speak at the meeting. One candidate for the state Legislature living in Pittsfield made disapproval of this law an issue in his primary election platform recently.

LACK OF TEACHERS CLOSES A SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The village of Hilltown, near here, has not opened its school term this fall for the reason that the town has been unable to secure a teacher even at the pay of \$25 a week. This is considered a high price for that Connecticut town but there seem to be no teachers available at any price. It is said that school teachers have become discouraged at the general low remuneration in this part of the country as compared with the high cost of living and they are rapidly going into many other lines of work.

School teachers in Hartford are all soon to receive an advance in salary as the Mayor called a special meeting of the school district chairman throughout the city to discuss the salary scale. It is the idea of the Mayor to have a standard salary for all teachers of certain experience in the different districts of the city. This is believed by the Mayor to be the only fair plan. The teachers have petitioned for a 25 per cent increase in pay regardless of the grades in which they teach.

TEACHERS TO CONVENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTPELIER, Vermont.—Two thousand teachers are expected to be present at the annual meeting of the Vermont Teachers Association to be held here on Oct. 8, 9 and 10 and arrangements are being completed by the executive committee for a lengthy program. The speakers will include William I. Harding, Governor of Iowa; Talcott Williams of the College of Journalism, Columbia University; Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard College.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL ON A
PRE-WAR BASIS

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton
Are Back in Intercollegiate
Gridiron Competition for the
First Time Since Year 1916

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Intercollegiate football on a pre-war basis will be inaugurated on a number of the big university grids this afternoon. It will be the first real football for several of them since 1916 and indications point toward this game not only being more popular with the general public than ever before, but also to the fact that some of the colleges are going to have wonderfully strong seasons. Picking the winners of the big games this year is going to be a more difficult problem than ever before, due to the fact that it is three years since some of them made any serious attempts at having varsity teams.

This year finds Harvard, Yale and Princeton back in intercollegiate competition for the first time since Yale won the triangular championship in 1916. Harvard is the only one of the trio scheduled to get into action this afternoon, the Crimson taking on Bates College, University of Pennsylvania is due to open today with Bucknell College playing at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Brown University and Dartmouth College are the other big teams which will be seen in action. Yale, Princeton and Cornell are not due to open their seasons until next week Saturday.

Four of the big universities are this year starting out with new coaches and the work of these teams will be closely watched during the early part of the season. Harvard is being coached this fall by R. T. Fisher, a former Harvard varsity guard and captain. Fisher receiving his training at Harvard under P. D. Haughey, the former head coach who was so successful with the Crimson. Yale is being coached this year by Dr. A. H. Sharpe, the former Cornell University coach. Sharpe is a Yale graduate and in his college days was one of the best kickers Yale ever had. He has been eminently successful as a coach at Cornell and the Blue is sure to make a fine showing under his direction. Cornell, through the loss of Sharpe, has been forced to get a new coach and has selected J. H. Rush, the former Princeton University coach. Rush was very successful with the Orange and Black, but previous to going to Princeton was very successful as a school coach. His work at Cornell will be closely watched. Princeton is now being coached by William Roper and the followers of the Tigers are predicting that football is again coming into its own at the New Jersey university.

While there are a few games scheduled to be played in the West today, the bigger universities will not open their campaigns until next Saturday. As most of them maintained varsity seasons during the war times, western football will practically go on where it left off last fall, although the return of a number of former star players from active war work is expected to give the Western Conference and Missouri Valley Conference coaches a lot of splendid material from which to develop teams which are generally expected to be stronger than any previous western teams in a number of years.

LANGFORD TO REFEREE
HARVARD'S BIG GAMES

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Officials for Harvard varsity football games this fall will be Princeton, and Brown have been announced by the Athletic Association as follows:

Harvard-Yale game—Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire, D. L. Fultz, Brown. Field Judge, F. W. Murphy, Brown. Line-man, Commander E. S. Lord of Annapolis.

Harvard-Princeton game—Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire, T. T. Brown, Columbia. Field Judge, G. N. Langford, Dartmouth. Line-man, W. M. Brown, Brown.

Harvard-Brown game—Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire, Hugh McNeill, Boston College. Field Judge, W. M. Canwell, Tufts. Line-man, D. E. Sullivan, Syracuse.

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New York 47 506
Detroit 46 506
St. Louis 45 506
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FRIDAY'S RESULTS
New York 5, Philadelphia 2
Detroit 10, Chicago 7
GAMES TODAY
New York at Philadelphia
Boston at Washington
St. Louis at Cleveland
Detroit at Chicago

HIGHLANDERS WIN GAME
NEW YORK, New York—The New York Americans won Friday from the Philadelphia Athletics, 8 to 2. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 12 2
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 2
Batteries—Maya, Boone and Ruel, Hoffman; Roberts and Styles. Umpires—Chill and Connolly.

DETROIT WINS FOR DETROIT
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Detroit Tigers made 19 hits Friday and defeated the Chicago White Sox, 10 to 1. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 0 0 1 1 3 4 0 10 19 8
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 14
Batteries—Dunn and Almon; Sullivan and Jenkins. Umpires—Hildebrand and Egan.

CINCINNATI HAS
FORMER WHITE SOX

Roush, Eller, Rath, Schreiber, and
Allen All Previously Played
With the Chicago Americans

CHICAGO, Illinois—One of the interesting features of the coming World Series baseball games between the Chicago White Sox, champions of the American League, and the Cincinnati Reds, champions of the National League, will be the fact that no less than five of the Cincinnati players were at one time members of the Chicago White Sox. It is doubtful if it ever happened before that so many members of a team have previously been members of their rival team.

The five players are E. J. Roush, M. C. Rath, H. O. Eller, H. W. Schreiber and A. W. Allen. Of these players Roush is the best known as he was the National League champion batsman in 1917. It was in 1913 that he was with the White Sox, J. J. Callahan being manager of the team at that time. He was shortly released to Lincoln and before going to Cincinnati was a member of the New York Giants.

Rath was with the White Sox when Callahan was manager. He was sold to the Kansas City Club where he developed into a good infielder and also a 300-batsman. Cincinnati secured him last season and he has shown up finely with the Reds.

Pitcher Eller was with the White Sox in 1916 making the spring training trip under the management of C. H. Rowlands. His work was not satisfactory to the Chicago club and so he was sold to the Moline club of the Three-I-League. He did not stay with the minors long before being picked up by Cincinnati and this year has found him to be the most dependable pitcher on the Red's staff.

The two other players are not as well known as the above named. Schreiber was developed by the Lawrence club of the old New England League. He was bought by the Boston Nationals, but went into the war in 1915. It was in 1914 that he was a utility infielder for the Chicago club. During the absence of Captain Groh of the Cincinnati club, he filled in at third base very acceptably. Allen is a catcher and was with Chicago a short time in 1911 later being sold to the Minneapolis club.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 5
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 0
New York 5, Boston 3
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 3
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at St. Louis
Chicago at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at New York
Brooklyn at Boston

REDS WIN TWO MORE
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Reds defeated the Chicago Cubs in two games Friday, 6 to 5, and 8 to 0. The scores:
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 13 6 9 0
Chicago 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 13 2 1
Batteries—Sallee and Wingo; Carter and O'Farrell. Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 9 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 2
Batteries—Fisher and Rariden; Vaughn and Killifer. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

GIANTS DEFEAT THE BRAVES
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York Giants defeated the Boston Braves Friday, 5 to 3. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 9 1
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 2
Batteries—Ryan, Dubuc and Smith; Fillingim and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

BROOKLYN EASILY WINS
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Brooklyn Nationals administered a decisive defeat to the Philadelphia Nationals Friday. The result was 13 to 3. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 2 2 0 0 3 4 1 13 16 1
Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 10 2
Batteries—Smith and Miller; Cantwell, Rixey, Cheney and Clark. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

ST. LOUIS WINS LONG GAME
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Cardinals won a 12-inning game on Friday from the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2 to 1. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 8 0
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
Batteries—Schupp and Clemmons; Adams and Schmidt. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

DARTMOUTH FRESHMEN WIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HANOVER, New Hampshire—By straight rushing and superior number class carried off the honors in the annual interclass football rush against the sophomores, on the campus Thursday night, A. A. Herz '23 of New Rochelle, New York, was the man who placed the ball in the hands of Paleoptus on Webster Hall steps, after 30 minutes of hard scrimmaging. This is the second straight victory for a freshman class, but as the sophomores were outnumbered more than two to one the result was never in doubt.

LATE START FOR
MICHIGAN MEN

Coach F. H. Yost Much Pleased
With the Fine Candidates
Out for the Wolverine Varsity
Football Eleven This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Despite a late start and a strikingly small training squad, a high degree of confidence radiates from the football camp of the University of Michigan. The approaching season is hailed by the Wolverines as a real opportunity to settle the disputed championship of the last intercollegiate conference Athletic Association football season, and, at the same time, to attain once more the outstanding conference leadership which Michigan held unchallenged a decade ago.

The sundering of the war ties will no doubt bring to the gridiron game this year hundreds of college athletes of the very finest timber. Reports from "Big Ten" colleges indicate that some of them are almost surfeited with material, and are already engaged in selecting their first eleven.

Coach F. H. Yost, the veteran Wolverine leader, told his men that he welcomed these reports, for they augured a fine rivalry and an invigorated season. He said that Michigan invariably starts its training season behind other colleges, because he preferred the aggressiveness of inexperience. The first week of training saw less than a dozen men on the field. Yet Yost seldom has been more optimistic at the opening of the college year. This optimism is accounted for by the fact that what material the coach has, is known and tried. The loss of Frank Stokette '22, Michigan's phenomenal fullback, was the only cloud on the horizon. Stokette, one of the best punters the Wolverines have ever possessed, is ineligible this year because of scholastic shortcomings. To counterbalance this loss, three, possibly more, varsity veterans have returned from the battlefield; while nearly the whole of last year's strong eleven are again eligible.

Clifford Sparks '20, quarterback in 1916, halfback in 1917, and a member of an army football team, is probably the brightest of the returned stars. Sparks is a dependable kicker, and a particularly fine open-field runner. He is a capable man at either end of a forward pass.

W. L. Peach '20 is second only to Sparks, among the men who have thus far turned out. Peach was an invaluable end on the 1916 team. Strong, aggressive, and experienced, he combines weight with a remarkable fleetness of foot. This latter quality enabled him to force opposing punters to remain in their tracks, in 1916, and made him available for long passes.

Capt. Angus Goetz '20 is somewhat similar to Peach in build and in play. He has played both tackle and end, and at both positions has exhibited an aggressiveness which makes him an admirable line-busher. Punt blocking was his specialty last year; and on two occasions he recovered the ball on fumbles following his favorite plays, and ran for touchdowns. Goetz is not as fast as Peach, however, and, because of other end material, is slated definitely for one of the tackle positions.

G. E. Dunne '22, son of the former Illinois Governor, is the leading candidate for Peach's partner. The youth's elder brother held the flanking position before him, and young Dunne proved a worthy successor last year, when, because of the war, Dunne was able to make the varsity as a freshman. Dunne is of a rangy type, and has a particular aptitude for forward passes. Like most of Yost's favorites, he makes up in aggressiveness for any deficiencies in polish.

It is still too early for a definite selection for quarterback. A. G. Weston '20, and K. T. Knode '20, have each had varsity experience, along with Sparks, at this position. Yost will probably permit the latter to play left half. Weston is available for either quarterback or right half. Knode, because of his extreme lightness, may be forced to accept the substitute quarter position.

At this stage, Weston is the most likely choice for quarter. Somewhat lighter than Sparks, he is of a similar type. He handles the team well, and is himself a fine runner. Knode, who had never played college football previous to last season, is a plucky little player and may yet win the pilot place again.

To fill the gap left by Stokette, Yost has pulled H. E. Vick '22 from center and placed him back of the line, at full. This fighting pivot-man was Yost's chief "find" last year. He is not badly built for the backfield, and if he can show a fair degree of proficiency in kicking the ball, he will no doubt retain the position.

Ward Culver '20, who has played both guard and center, is filling Vick's old place. Culver is a big man, and a dependable passer, but he lacks something of Vick's line-bucking force, and something of the latter's intuitive ball-sensing ability. He is an able defensive player, however, and a proficient place-kicker.

Goetz, Dunne, Peach, and Culver, for the line, then, and Sparks, Weston, Knode, and Vick, for the backfield, constitute the real groundwork of Michigan's 1919 eleven. There are a number of other experienced players, most of them proved letter men, but their positions are still in doubt. Alvin Loucks '20, Frank Cysze '21, W. A. Fortune '20, and G. E. Cress '21, are fighting for line positions.

FINE MATERIAL
OUT AT TUFTS

C. E. Whelan, Veteran Coach,
Is Again in Charge of the
Varsity Football Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Massachusetts—Among the last of the New England colleges to call out their varsity eleven, the Tufts College football squad, after a shock week's work, has rounded into a place in the front rank in what will be undoubtedly one of the biggest years yet seen in football history. With a wealth of material at his disposal, Dr. C. E. Whelan, Tufts' veteran coach, who after two years military service returns to pilot the gridiron activities of the Medford college, is confident of turning out an eleven that will reflect credit on Tufts.

Already about 50 promising candidates have reported for duty at Medford Oval, and daily, for the past week, have been put through the preliminary training, followed by short talks. Each day several new candidates report and by another week it is expected there will be about 65 candidates.

With the constant changing of positions it is difficult to ascertain a probable first-string lineup, and it is probable that many of the former varsity men will be permanently placed in new positions. Capt. S. R. Cahoon '20, varsity tackle for the past three years, appears at left end. The tackle positions are being sought by experienced men: S. Galloway '22, member of last year's varsity; E. S. Beacham, who two years prior to his entering the service held the left tackle position on the varsity and is returning for two years more college work, and Cameron Thompson '21, a promising candidate. Eugene Esten '21 has been tried frequently at guard with Francis Barrett '23 formerly of Dean Academy and Oscar Shea '20 a last year's varsity man as the other candidates.

The center position is well covered with Bayards Fazoli '23; D. L. Sands '23 and Frank Rousseau '23 running a close race for first honors. Paul Pryor, former '18 man who for three years held the pivot position on the varsity, has returned to complete his course, which was interrupted by the war and will probably be the first-string center this year.

Owen Keefe, a former '20 man, has returned and has been playing as first quarterback with good success. Chester Sandford '23 and James LeCain '22 are also likely candidates.

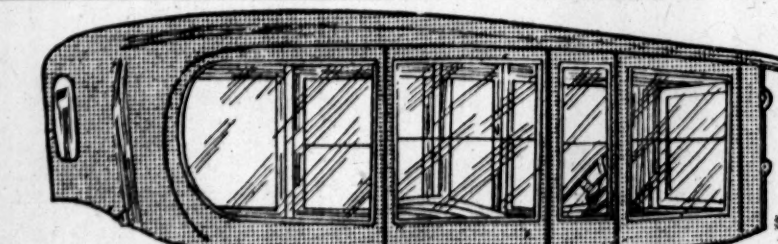
At halfback Thomas Thornton '23, George White '23, Nils Lindell '22, and Ernest Martin '20 are all promising players and have been alternating in the first team backfield. E. J. McNamara, former varsity captain, a member of the '19 class, has returned to his old position at fullback and has little opposition.

The end positions are receiving considerable attention and besides Captain Cahoon a number of good men have been developed, among them Ray Trowbridge '23, Chester Sandford '23, and S. Kirshtein '21, varsity baseball player.

With the opening game with Springfield on Oct. 11 still two weeks off there remains a great deal of work to be done, and Coach Whelan is working his charges early and late, paying close attention to the men of the second and third teams on the lookout for the best material. The schedule for the season is one of the hardest that Tufts has ever had, including as it does Harvard, Yale, West Point and the University of Detroit. The schedule follows:

Oct. 11—Springfield Training School at Springfield; 18—Norwich University at Medford; 22—Yale University at West Haven.
Nov. 1—West Point Academy at West Point; 8—University of Detroit at Detroit; 15—Harvard University at Cambridge; 22—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

BATTLESHIP FOR TARGET USE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the old coast defense battleships, the Iowa, Indiana or Massachusetts, recently placed out of commission by the navy, will be used as a target for coast defense batteries. The request of the coast artillery corps for one of the ships has been approved by Secretary Daniels. Airplanes will be used as spotters to permit firing at nearly maximum range.



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OUTLOOK GOOD

With Players of Experience in
Line, Coach Gilmour Dobie
Devotes His Time to Speed-
ing Up the Combination Plays

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Favored with an exceptionally strong backfield, Coach Gilmour Dobie of the United States Naval Academy eleven has made substantial progress with the squad of Midshipmen which reported for first practice less than two weeks ago. The names of 36 members of last year's squad are included in the list of candidates, and there is reason to believe that Coach Dobie may rely almost exclusively upon candidates who served with the team in 1918 or previously.

In preparation for the Navy's first game, to be played a week from Saturday, daily drills are taking place consisting of forenoon and afternoon scrimmages. The experience of the majority of the men on the field enables the coaches to work upon the more advanced phases of "machine play," for which the Academy has in the past been justly famous. Not alone in their knowledge of the intricate points of football, however, but in speed and playing aggressiveness as well, do the veterans under Coach Dobie excel their less matured rivals; while in the early part of the season many of the new class men showed to advantage, their prospects divided between the onrush of experienced undergraduates, and it is highly probable, in view of recent developments, if more than a half dozen of these newcomers will be retained—even as substitutes—once the games are under way.

Only in the backfield is there a possibility of new material breaking upon the scene. There a quartet consisting of Woodward, Whiteside, Sparling and Edwards, all enjoying their first varsity tryout, are giving the backs of last year's squad, Clark, Rawlings, Severn, Alfred, Rodes, Benoit, and Flood, a keen battle for place. Five of the most promising of the backs with the 1918 eleven, on the other hand, are no longer with the squad.

At least one star should be developed at center, as Larson, a substitute of last season, is displaying all the qualities requisite for the position; and Sanborn, a successful crew candidate as a freshman, now essays to play as a regular on the squad. The newer men are pressing the veteran hard for the position, and final selection is still in abeyance.

First choice among the guards is Denfield, a member of the Navy eleven of 1916. Another good prospect is Wilkie, a fourth-year man and a wrestler of intercollegiate fame; while Newby and Carney, the first a 1918 guard, the second a new class man, round out the list of most promising aspirants for this position.

SUSSEX DEFEATS
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIGHTON, England—The Northamptonshire Cricket Club was defeated by Sussex at Brighton Aug. 23 by 7 wickets. At the end of the first innings there was nothing to pick and choose between the two sides; but the Sussex bowlers took heavy toll of the Northamptonshire batsmen during their second appearance at the wicket, and the whole of the Northamptonshire side were out for 126 runs. The task before Sussex was an easy one and they made the necessary runs for the loss of only 3 wickets. The summary:

SUSSEX
First Innings
Vine, b. Mordin 22
R. Relf, c. Buswell, b. Mordin 3
Mr. R. A. Young, c. Buswell, b. Mordin 17
Mr. H. Wilson, l. b. w. b. Mordin 0
Mr. V. W. Jupp, c. Woolley, b. Mordin 0
A. E. Relf, c. Hawtin, b. Wright 57
Tate, c. Seymour, b. Woolley 1
Mr. A. H. Gilligan, b. Woolley 6
Jenner, c. Buswell, b. Woolley 13
Cox, not out 25
Roberts, c. Walden, b. Wright 2
Byes, 7; l. b. 4; n. b. 1 12
Total 165

Second Innings
Vine, c. Davies, b. Seymour 56
R. Relf, b. Wright 30
Mr. R. A. Young, c. Buswell, b. Seymour 8

EASY VICTORY FOR
LEICESTERSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COVENTRY, England—Leicestershire won an easy victory over the Warwickshire county cricket team by nine wickets at Coventry, Aug. 23. In the first innings Warwickshire collapsed badly and were all out for 48 runs, and after Leicestershire had finished batting, Warwickshire were 237 runs behind. In the second innings Warwickshire recovered considerably, but they never made up the leeway of their initial breakdown and were all out for 299. This match ended the season for both Leicestershire and Warwickshire. The summary:

WARWICKSHIRE
First Innings
Bates, b. Benskin 5
Mr. H. Venn, b. Benskin 3
Commander C. F. Cowan, b. Benskin 20
Qualife, not out 20
The Rev. E. F. Waddy, b. Curtis 9
Smith, b. Curtis 6
Mr. R. L. Holdsworth, b. Curtis 2
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Curtis 0
Mr. G. W. Stephens, b. Benskin 9
Howell, b. Benskin 9
Leg-byes 3
Total 48

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY
CRICKET AVERAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—The Dublin University Cricket Club has now concluded its 1919 season in which 21 matches were played, 16 were won, three were lost, and two were drawn. P. F. Quinlan has been the star of the side in both the batting and the bowling departments, as the averages show, though it must be recognized that his batting average is only based on a series of nine innings and his bowling has been of shorter duration than that of some of his colleagues. His batting average is 51.25 and he has taken 25 wickets at a cost of 163 runs, an average of 6.5 each. The averages:

BATTING AVERAGES
No. Times Most in of not an
Innings out Innings Runs Ave
P. F. Quinlan 9 1 112 419 51.25
R. W. Power 3 1 10 67 22.33
A. P. Kelly 2 0 8 58 29.00
R. F. Hammond 2 3 51 197 21.88
J. R. Willis 12 1 48 220 20.00
H. Rollins 24 3 65 336 16.00
B. J. Ward 21 1 32 240 13.33
F. W. G. Smith 5 1 22 44 12.00
A. Hobson 1 0 28 45 11.87
W. R. Macnie 2 4 43 239 10.86
R. H. Satchwell 12 3 19 89 9.88
W. Allen 11 4 15 60 8.57
D. R. Pigott 19 1 18 140 7.37
T. H. Williams 12 2 28 75 7.50

BOWLING AVERAGES
Maiden

Overs Oued Wkts Runs Ave
P. F. Quinlan 78 19 25 162 6.52
B. J. Ward 404 29 118 724 7.96
J. R. Willis 51 9 16 141 8.81
W. Allen 199 48 49 502 10.24
T. H. Williams 119 15 20 173 18.65

MERNER TO DIRECT
COLUMBIA RUNNERS

NEW YORK, New York—Carl Merner, last year coach of the track team at Columbia University, has been reengaged to direct the activities of the track and cross-country squads at that college. Athletic prospects at Columbia for the following season are good, as a number of men who showed considerable ability in the dual and triangular meets of last season have returned to college. Included in this number is C. E. Shaw, intercollegiate half-mile champion two years ago and captain of the present squad.

Coach Merner, a graduate of the Springfield Training School, is considered one of the greatest athletes who have competed at that institution in recent years. He came to Columbia in 1918 from the west, where he had been successful in coaching winning track teams. He has also been engaged to coach the freshman football team of the Blue and White.

BROWN ELECTS NICHOLS

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—R. H. Nichols '20, a guard, has been elected captain of the Brown University football eleven for the present season.

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SCINDIA Oct. 11
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
CARMANIA Oct. 4, Nov. 8
ORDEN Oct. 24, Nov. 29
VASARI Oct. 27
NEW YORK TO CHERBOURG
AND SOUTHAMPTON
MAURETANIA Oct. 2, Oct. 28
IMPERATOR Oct. 11
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH
CHERBOURG-LONDON
CARONIA Sept. 30, Nov. 1
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH
HAVRE AND LONDON
SAXONIA Oct. 16, Nov. 18
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH
HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON
ROYAL GEORGE Oct. 4, Nov. 1
NEW YORK-LONDON-DERRY
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COLUMBIA Oct. 7, Nov. 9
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Greater Production and Economics Urgent Need of Hour—Conflict Between Capital and Labor Gigantic

There is no doubt that the European nations are passing through a critical period financially and economically. It is a situation such as demands as great leadership as did the war period. Just what the outcome will be depends upon future events and the manner in which affairs are handled in the various countries. There is the greatest need for intelligent and speedy action. The one thing which seems dominant in all countries, including the United States, is the demand for greater production and greater economies.

Judging by the number of strikes now in progress in the United States, the need for greater production has not yet impressed itself upon the people generally. The education of the public in the importance of this will aid in the solution of the problem. The elimination of waste and extravagance must go hand in hand with increased output in order to accomplish the necessary thrift.

Capital and Labor

What seems to be a gigantic conflict between Capital and Labor is now in progress. It is nothing more than a continuance of the war in many respects. There is no more reason for the industrial conflict than there was for the world war. And there is no reason why some common ground of understanding should not be reached soon and in such a way as will prevent future struggles of the kind. A good deal of confidence is placed in the conference which is to be held between Capital and Labor next month in Washington. However, it will require more than mere agreements to end all difficulties in the future. It is pointed out that when it is generally understood that nothing is to be gained by fighting, and that the elimination of selfishness and greed will go a long distance toward pacifying the waters, strikes will be no longer in vogue. There is presently enough in the world to go around. Good times are ahead, and they will come to stay if the Golden Rule is established.

Effect of Steel Strike

As yet there has been no pronounced direct effect of the steel workers' strike visible in the domain of money. Aside from some checking of the demand for autumn borrowing, demand has begun to appear, following a slight tapering off earlier in the month. Indirectly an effect also has been felt in the field of foreign financing, in a deferment of a foreign loan or two that otherwise might have approached consummation. Bankers generally feel that a clearer atmosphere as regards Capital-Labor relations—possibly after the Washington conference and after some further education of the public—might later prove a decided stimulus to credit expansion plans. In the first months of the year it was uncertainty over commodity prices that curtailed domestic borrowing; now the issue is rather wages and hours.

The foreign exchanges continue to show improvement. The market is believed to be somewhat more speculative in character, with some of the price changes believed due to short covering. Sterling, lire and francs advanced sharply. On Tuesday the mark in German marks to 4.70 cents, with subsequent reaction, was attributed to the involuntary covering of 100,000 marks by an operator who had sold calls freely at 4.25.

Money Market Steady

The equanimity with which the money market accepted the sizable advance in the New York clearing house statement of last Saturday was evidence that the shortage was only a passing incident, and fundamentally the money market is comfortably situated, notwithstanding the country is in the midst of crop-moving. Under the federal reserve system, banks have a ready means of rectifying their position whenever it becomes required, and this has robbed the statement of much of its old-time significance. Under the former system, a deficit of the size reported on Saturday would have produced a money market storm, as the only way New York banks had in those days to repair a deficit was to mark money rates sharply and attract funds, including shipments of currency. Nowadays, the situation is chiefly met by the banks applying to the federal reserve bank for rediscounts or advances.

There was considerable rush among banks to subscribe to the latest issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness when they learned the lists would close sooner than expected. Doubtless at no time have banks been so impressed with the attractiveness of this class of government security as at present. There is little doubt that the certificates will be much in popularity even though the rate on all maturities is reduced to 4 per cent, as recent Washington estimates indicated it might be. Not only the certificates purchased by the banks are retained. A large proportion is disposed of to customers. Corporations are finding the certificates a most convenient channel for investment of temporarily idle funds. Many cases arrangements are made whereby banks permit customers to purchase certificates for whatever term they desire, at the end of which they return them to the banks and are credited with interest for the term.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Can & Pk	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Car & Pk	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Inter Corp	106	106	106	107
Am Loco	106	106	106	107
Am Smelters	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Sugar	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am T & T	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	115 1/2	117	115 1/2	116 1/2
Anacosta	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Atchafalpa	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Baldwin Loco	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
B & O	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Bear Steel B	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
B R T	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Can Pacific	148 1/2	149	148 1/2	150
C. M. & St. P.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Cen Leather	99 1/2	101	99 1/2	100
Corn Products	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
China	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Crucible Steel	191	204	191	202 1/2
Cuba Cane	82	83	82	82 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Gen Motors	239 1/2	241	239 1/2	241
Gen. Elec. & Mfg	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Goodrich	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80
Inspiration	60	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35
Marine	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Marine Pk	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	117 1/2
Max Motor	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Mex Pet	216	216 1/2	214	216 1/2
Midvale	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Mo Pacific	28	28	28	28 1/2
N. Y. Central	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
N. Y. Steel	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	117 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	117
Penn. Pk	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	61	62 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Reading	79	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Rep I & Steel	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
Roy D. of N. Y.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101
Sinclair	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
So Pacific	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
So Ry	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
Studebaker	114	117 1/2	114	117 1/2
Transcon Oil	53 1/2	55	53 1/2	55
Trans. Co.	279	279 1/2	269 1/2	271 1/2
Tex & Pacific	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
U. S. Rubber	116 1/2	117 1/2	115	116 1/2
U. S. Smelting	71 1/2	72	70 1/2	71 1/2
U. S. Steel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel Pk	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Utah Copper	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Willis-Over	32	33	31	33
Total sales	258,700	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2	100.02	100.06	100.00	100.00
Lib 4 1/2	95.12	95.26	95.10	95.26
Lib 5 1/2	94.38	94.40	94.20	94.40
Lib 6 1/2	95.30	95.40	95.28	95.40
Lib 7 1/2	94.50	94.52	94.42	94.48
Lib 8 1/2	96.50	96.60	96.50	96.54
Lib 9 1/2	94.48	94.54	94.42	94.48
Victory 4 1/2	99.96	100.00	99.92	99.94
Victory 5 1/2	99.94	99.98	99.94	99.98

FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	97	97 1/2	97	97 1/2
U. S. Govt 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Govt 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Govt 7 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Govt 8 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Govt 9 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Exports	11 1/2	11 1/2
Allied Packers	32	34
Amer. Safety	19 1/2	19 1/2
Boone	8	8 1/2
Boston & Mont	77 1/2	78
Brit. Amer. Chem	94	100
Caledonia	41	43
Chiles S. Pk	49 1/2	50
Commonwealth Pet	50 1/2	51
Cong. Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cosden & Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Emerson	6 1/2	7
Elk Baiting	8	8 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
General Asphalt	11 1/2	11 1/2
Glennco	4 1/2	5
Goldfield Cons	17	20
Hecla Mining	3	3 1/2
Hayden Chem	8 1/2	9
Houston Oil	100	115
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ind. Packers	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ind. Pk	25	26
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Incubator Oil	34 1/2	35 1/2
Jumbo	8	10
Louisiana Co.	3 1/2	4 1/2
Madison Tire	69 1/2	70 1/2
Marconi	6 1/2	7
Merritt	23 1/2	24
Met. Pk	17 1/2	18 1/2
Midwest Refining	17 1/2	17 1/2
N. Y. Shipping	55	55
Otis Steel	36 1/2	36 1/2
Overland Tire	25 1/2	25 1/2
M. Pk	28 1/2	29
Peerless	4 1/2	4 1/2
Pressman Tire	6	6 1/2
Queen Oil	8	10
Retail Candy	22 1/2	23
Salt Creek	55 1/2	55 1/2
Savilla Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Savilla Tire	8	8 1/2
Savoy Oil	9	10
Shell Transport	74 1/2	74 1/2
Silver King	14	15
Stimms Petrol	14	15
Sinclair Gulf	29 1/2	30 1/2
Standard Motors	8	9
Submarine Boat	15	16
Sweet's of Amer	12 1/2	13 1/2
Tropical Oil	12	12 1/2
Union Oil	38 1/2	39
United Eastern	4 1/2	4 1/2
United States Stm	4 1/2	4 1/2
United Verde Est	4	4 1/2
United Picture	20	20 1/2
Vanadium Steel	29	40
White Eagle Oil	25	26
W. States O & G	24	3

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.19 1/2, up 1 1/2 c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 63 1/2 d., unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCKS ADVANCE BRISKLY

General Motors and Crucible Steel were strong features in a strong and active New York stock market yesterday. There was some irregularity in price movements, but the closing showed good net gains for the day. Crucible had a gain of nearly nine points during the first 15 minutes of trading, and it closed with a net gain of 15 1/2. General Motors recorded a net advance of 16 1/2. Studebaker 3 1/2, American Can 4 1/2, Baldwin 4 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 3 1/2, Texas Company 2 1/2 and U. S. Steel 1 1/2. Gains of a point to two points were numerous. On the Boston Exchange, United Fruit had a net gain of 4. Swift 2, Fairbanks 1 1/2 and American Telephone 1.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES

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BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99 1/2	1 1/2
A. C. Ch. com.	95 1/2	1 1/2
Am Wool com.	115 1/2	1 1/2
Am Bosch Mag.	11 1/2	1 1/2
Am Zinc	22 1/2	1 1/2
Am Zinc pfd.	58 1/2	1 1/2
Arizona Com.	14 1/2	1 1/2
Booth Fish	17 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Elevated	65 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Me.	81	1 1/2
Butte & Sup.	27 1/2	1 1/2
Isle Royale	33 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Hecla	400	1 1/2
Copper Range	50 1/2	1 1/2
Davis-Daly	10 1/2	1 1/2
East Butte	17 1/2	1 1/2
East Mass	26 1/2	1 1/2
Fairbanks	77 1/2	1 1/2
Granby	68 1/2	1 1/2
Greene-Can.	43 1/2	1 1/2
I. Creek com.	46 1/2	1 1/2
Isle Royale	33 1/2	1 1/2
Lake Copper	5 1/2	1 1/2
Mass Gas	74 1/2	1 1/2
May-Old Colony	9	1 1/2
Miami	33 1/2	1 1/2
Mphawk	83 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. Steel	86 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion	41 1/2	1 1/2
Oscoda	38 1/2	1 1/2
Pond Creek	28 1/2	1 1/2
Stewart	51 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co.	127 1/2	1 1/2
United Fruit	188 1/2	1 1/2
United Shoe	50 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Smelting	71 1/2	1 1/2

PERSIA'S RESOURCES

ALMOST UNTOUCHED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The natural resources of Persia are almost untouchable, and up to the present time the great wealth of that country has scarcely been touched, so the Department of Commerce has been advised.

Numerous opportunities for American enterprise in the development of Persia, with the promise of tremendous profits, were recited by the report. Opportunities abound in the development of oil wells, precious metals, copper, coal, and other natural resources.

"In considering the mineral wealth of the country," the report said, "copper undoubtedly takes the most important place. Persia is full of copper, but so far has not attracted foreign capital, because of the import and export difficulties that have had to be contended with in the past."

Modern mining and operating machinery, and the establishment of transportation facilities from the mines to the seaports are the necessities for the successful exploitation of the Persian riches.

INCREASE OF WORLD TONNAGE DESIRED

NEW YORK, New York—P. A. S. Franklin, head of the International Mercantile Marine, who has arrived here after a five weeks' visit to Europe on International Mercantile Marine matters, said: "Conditions favor a big expansion in shipping and the International Mercantile Marine is in a position to take advantage of every opportunity to increase the scope of its activities. It is ready to help further develop American shipping either by operating United States Shipping Board vessels or in any other way."

The British shipbuilding interests are not worrying about American competition, nor is Great Britain bothering about the question as to whether or not she is to be the world leader in shipping, as she was before the war; on the contrary, her thought appears to be that of desiring to cooperate with all nations in reestablishing normal shipping conditions by an increase of world tonnage.

VACUUM OIL

NEW YORK, New York—The Vacuum Oil Company reports net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, of \$4,911,851, equal to \$32.67 on \$15,000,000 capital stock, compared with \$9,324,396, or \$62.16 a share, in 1917, and \$9,221,937 or \$61.47 in 1916.

DIVIDENDS

The Tonopah Mining Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent, payable Oct. 21 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 15, as registered Oct. 4.

The Ohio Fuel Supply Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The National Security Bank of Boston has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 26.

The National Union Bank of Boston has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 26.

The Haverhill Gas Light Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 26.

The American Chicle Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

The Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

The Corn Products Refining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 4.

The Central & South American Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Oct. 6.

The East Coast Fisheries Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 25.

The International Fur Exchange, Inc., has declared a dividend of 64 cents a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock. Both are payable Oct. 25.

The Pilgrim Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and preferred stocks, and an extra of \$2 on the preferred and \$5 on the common stock, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

The Packard Motor Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. Three months ago the disbursement was raised from 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1. This makes a disbursement of 7 1/2 per cent for the current year.

The General Motors Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common stock, and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, all payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 7.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Oct	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	31.65	32.60	31.60	32.35
Dec	31.95	32.95	31.95	32.60
Jan	32.08	33.02	32.02	32.80
March	32.30	33.21	32.18	32.97
May	32.35	33.28	32.32	33.02
July	32.70	33.08	32.70	33.00
Spots	32.85	up 105	points.	

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

REAL ESTATE

We Offer

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN BROOKLINE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF ONE YEAR.

Brookline, 15 rms., 1 bath—\$150 per month.
Brookline, 12 rms., 1 bath—\$125 per month.
Brookline, 10 rms., 1 bath—\$100 per month.
Brookline, 8 rms., 1 bath—\$75 per month.
Brookline, 6 rms., 1 bath—\$50 per month.
Brookline, 4 rms., 1 bath—\$25 per month.

These apartments are all conveniently located and attractively furnished; make appointment.

FURNISHED HOUSES

in Brookline

Brookline, 15 rms., 2 baths—\$250 per month.
Brookline, 12 rms., 2 baths—\$200 per month.
Brookline, 10 rms., 2 baths—\$150 per month.
Brookline, 8 rms., 2 baths—\$125 per month.
Brookline, 6 rms., 2 baths—\$100 per month.
Brookline, 4 rms., 2 baths—\$75 per month.

These houses are attractively furnished and will be rented for eight months to a year. We will show by appointment.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Established 1840
1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Tel. Brookline 1508

VILLAGE FARM, 4 acres, in poultry belt, on

state road between ocean and lake resorts, 25 miles from Boston; corner lot pine grove, shade trees, 2-story colonial house, 8 high rooms, full bath, running water, stable and garage and dairy store building with fixtures insured; house \$4500, 12 rms., 1 bath—\$125 per month.

FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St., Boston.

NANTUCKET, MASS.

In order to close an estate will sell Colonial summer home on Nantucket Island, near Point, consisting of three acres, being situated on the intersection of Main and Popple Roads. Road \$2000. Terms if desired, Leigh Hancock, Street & Savings Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—TIMBER

A 2,000,000 tract of cypress and tupelo pine on Tangipahoa River, adjoining Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana. If interested will be pleased to furnish price and other particulars by responsible timber estimators. KEENE & VERNON, Peoples Bank Building, Mobile, Illinois.

HOMES AND FARMS

Two suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston, or anywhere. New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida, used for our catalog. Chas. G. Case Company, Old South Bldg., 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SALE (\$7000) or rent (\$50 per mo.)—Pleasant

view overlooks Westport River, good neighborhood, 44 miles to New York City; excellent bus service; trolley from railway station to four doors; 8 rooms and garage; electric lights, hot and cold water, heating system. MRS. NELLIE H. GREEN, Box 558, Westport, Conn.

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

FOR RENT
WITH HOTEL SERVICE
Charges \$40 to \$50 a month
1941 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California

FOR SALE—Large tract in Mexico, level, fertile

land, all fruit, water, climate ideal, all B. R. grains, grasses, cotton, vegetables, fruit, etc. 1000 acres, citrus, for fruit, low. Santa Monica, California. Tel. Los Angeles, 435.

100,000 TERMS—Large 14-room house, lot

100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

17TH CENTURY Chesire Manor house for sale

and removal; highly picturesque; 17th century, 1000 acres, 14 rooms, 100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

SPLENDID country home—5 acres, in

beautiful Dover, 7 miles to Boston, 100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY ON THE NORTH

SHORE OF LONG ISLAND
RENTON, N. Y.
Phone 875 Greeley, 47 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.

60 ACRES, 27,000 under cultivation; 6-room house

near town; fruit including 3000 yearling apples, 100000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

6 BUILDING LOTS, averaging 2000 sq. ft., con-

veniently located in Jamaica, N. Y. M. J. 100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A teacher capable of doing high school and elementary work as tutor in private family. Address: Mrs. F. D. BALL, Pasadena, Cal.

WANTED—ROOMS TO RENT

Wanted—A daughter want four or five furnished apartments, Brooklyn, N. Y.; would rent, New York, N. Y. 17, 100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

VISCOUNT FINLAY ON CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Viscount Finlay,

former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, was tendered a civic reception while in this city. When responding to addresses of welcome by Mayor Church and by Mr. Justice McRidall, in behalf of the bench and bar of Ontario, the eminent jurist said that he had been profoundly impressed by his visit to Canada. He has been struck by the enormous possibilities of the Dominion and also by the great difficulties, natural and otherwise, that had to be overcome in the development of the country. But in the same spirit and serene courage were displayed in facing present difficulties as were displayed by the people of Canada during the war, they would not fail to overcome them and to rise to greater heights of loyalty, patriotism and industry. In the northwestern there were also difficulties to overcome, but they would be met in the same dogged spirit of determination and courage as had been the difficulties encountered during the war. In an eloquent address at the Empire Club, Lord Finlay dwelt at length upon the Labor unrest throughout the world, and declared that profit-sharing was the most effective scheme in solving the problem. He also denounced the agitators "who tyrannize over the working men," and said that the State should see that every workman had full liberty to work without interference from those who have no legal right to interfere. "It is a wrong and an immoral thing that any man should be prevented from doing his work when he has a mind to do it," he stated, and also, "that it would be a fatal thing to think of restricting production in order to get increased compensation."

MONTREAL PILOTAGE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—It is announced

by the Department of Marine and Fisheries that the pilotage rates in the Montreal district shall be \$3.75 a ton draught for all vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and \$4 per foot draught for all sea-going vessels. The rates obtaining hitherto were \$3 and \$3.25, respectively. The pilots had asked for an increase in these rates to \$5 per foot draught. The shipping interests objected strongly to any increase, but, after a full investigation, the department decided to grant the new rates now announced.

HELP WANTED—MEN

STAIR BUILDER

WANTED

One who is competent to lay out his own work and execute in hard and soft wood; also stair rail, crooks and curves, work to architects' drawings and details, for large residences and store buildings. This requires a first class man in every respect. Steady work, steady wages and the best of wages. State age, experience and give references. Address Supt., P. O. Box 155, Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED—Sales manager. Man with experience

in modern up to date pump business, capable of establishing new agencies as well as increasing the sale of existing ones. First class opportunity for right man. Ref. and salary expected. W. H. 102, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—First-class carpenters,

masons and plasterers. Open shop. Box 804, New Bedford, Mass.

INSTRUCTOR OF HISTORY—Single man, col-

lege graduate. Will assume charge group of boys. THE PRINCIPAL, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Newspaper man experienced in ad-

vertising, reporting, etc., Cambridge Tribune, St. Louis, Mo.

HOTELMASTER—Single man who is familiar

with boys and their needs. THE PRINCIPAL, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED. In private home, man to tutor man

religion. Age. Address F. 114, Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Women to learn hand-making on men's knickerbockers, etc. A-1

WANTED—Woman for general housework; plain cooking; good home. 527 West 10th St., New York City. Apartment 21. Phone 4-1121.

LADY to help in cleaning-dyeing shop; must know something about repairing. 100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED—A nursemaid to care for year-old baby. References ref. Colfax 717. Roland E. Satterlee, 3241 Calhoun Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Kindergarten at once in child's play school. Protestant. THE PLAY HOUSE, 1031 E. State St., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced makers wanted; also apprentice. 2467 A Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—A maid for parlor and dining room in a college house at Northampton, Mass. 43 West Street.

EXPERIENCED corset-maker; good salary to right party. 30 Boylston St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE

with 20 years' experience in all branches of accounting and office management for large corporations. Desires position as controller, auditor or other management position. References available. Tel. 4-1121, New York City.

WANTED—Position by married man as chauffeur for private family; reliable, careful driver; would like place where wife's services as lady's maid or upstairs maid would be desired. Address: R. M. 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, 15831.

COMMERCIAL photographer; man with 5 yrs. all round experience desires position as operator with commercial photography establishment. W. 28, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, 10 years' road experience, wishes to retire from road. Would like to represent some eastern concern. Twin Cities, could invest \$2500. A. T. Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN—Successful selling and business experience, desired good substantial proposition; will finance office for Chicago territory. Phone 100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

THOROUGHLY experienced young man desires management of hotel in San Francisco. References: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wants permanent position with reliable party, consistent, careful driver. Address: 692, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN AMERICAN LADY familiar with travel in Europe, also with this country, desires position as companion. With or without travel considered. References exchanged. Address: F. M. L. Marshall Bldg., Mass. Tel. 2-4. Marshall Bldg., Mass. Tel. 2-4.

A LADY wants position in private family where she can have her boy, high school age; good home more than high wages; kind to children. MRS. O. H. WILDER, Cohasset, Mass. Box 65.

CAPABLE woman would like post, in refined home where she could be generally useful; sewing, responsibility, light work. References: M. A. R., 143 Elm St., West Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in home where she can have full charge; must be able to pay for good service; refs. each. Phone Everett (Mass.) 1634 J. Ask for Mrs. Olcott.

EXPERIENCED dressmaker wants work by day; excellent references; \$3 and carfare per day. Remodelling, Jewett, 100 Forest St., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 4-273 J.

SUPERVISOR of music desires position in public school or in school of music; 9 years' experience. Address: 100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

POSITION as nurse for children; preferably New York City; experience. L. G. care Mrs. Weeks, Asheville, Oosting, N. Y., R.F.D. No. 2.

GOVERNOR's car for those desiring attention at home, summer home, best foot at Mrs. Lewis, 96 Pearl St., Melrose Hills, Mass. Tel. 1483 R.

QUET, capable woman wishes position as companion; assist with household duties. R. Room 101, 313 W. 11th St., Philadelphia.

WOMAN desires position as working housekeeper in a family of one or two adults in or near Boston. W. 8, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Patent interest in "Cover Me" Robe and "Near-Tent"

Will sell interest to person who will place on market; this unique combination of robe and tent very convenient, unobtrusive, to the popular. Correspondence invited. B. B. MYERS, 2018 West 31st St., Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—TOPEKA, KANSAS

Puckett and Patterson's Exclusive Millinery Store

Reasons for sale upon application to 619 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

SEE THIS GREAT BOY

\$1500—Terms. From beautiful home, 2 sleeping porch, enclosed, a corner lot; best of exposures; sun all day; near all cars and U. C. 225. McCOSKROCK CO.

1990 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, California. Tel. Berkeley 100.

FOR SALE—Antique watch, very rare specimen, dated 1865, with gold case, 100,000, ideal location, near Westlake Park; now on an income basis; suitable for rooming house or for remodeling into hotel. JAMES E. 435 W. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

FRENCH CHANTILLY SHAWL—Black lace, rare and beautiful; price reasonable. L. E. S. 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. 15831.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Mass., and 97 Paul St., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations. "Reality." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

FOR RENT

TO LET

In King Building

120 MILK ST.

SUITE OF OFFICES

containing 1250 square feet, light on all sides; rent \$3125 per year.

COFFIN & TABER, Agents

24 Milk Street Tel. M. 5753

PRIVATE AUTOS FOR HIRE

AT REASONABLE RATES

FRED H. KING, 1464 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE.

Respectable looking cars. Careful drivers. Telephone 9876 or 4711-M. Brookline.

MUSIC STUDIOS

Subject by hour or day. 6 Newbury St. Boston. ELIZABETH SIEDOFF. Inquire above or Hotel Hemenway. B.B. 3180.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

GOOD home for two refined people. 10 room house in Watland, Mass., good location, all modern improvements, including hot water heat and two sleep. porches. X. 32, Monitor, Boston.

ALISTON, MASS.—2 attractive unfurn. rms., excel. closets; mod. kitchen; ref. Addr. C. 205, Monitor, Boston. Tel. Brighton 2313-W.

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ENGLISH ORGANS AND BUILDERS

Early History

It is difficult to discover the exact date when organs were first introduced into England, but it is certain that at the commencement of the eighth century the art of organ building was practiced in that country and that in the following century instruments existed in many English cathedrals and churches. In the tenth century St. Dunstan, famous for his skill in metal work, erected organs in the abbey churches at Malmesbury and Abingdon and in other churches and convents. A MS. painter of Edwin (preserved in the library at Trinity College, Cambridge) contains a curious and interesting illustration of one of these early English organs. Two players are standing behind a frame containing a row of pipes. Their performance seems to have been brought to an abrupt end owing to the neglect of the four blowers to supply the necessary wind, and these men are being severely dealt with for their carelessness in "letting the wind out." The illustration is especially interesting for the reason that the four sets of bellows are being blown by means or handles instead of the hands or feet as had previously been the custom.

An Early Organ

A remarkable description of the organ built by order of Bishop Elphege at Winchester Cathedral in the tenth century is to be found in a Latin poem by a monk, Wulfstan:

"Such organs as you have built are seen nowhere, fabricated on a double ground. Twelve six bellows above are ranged in a row and fourteen lie below. These, by alternate blasts, supply an immense quantity of wind, and are worked by seventy strong men laboring with their arms. His companion to drive the wind up with all his strength, that the full-hoisted box may speak with its four hundred pipes which the hand of the organist governs. When when closed he opens, others when open he closes, as the individual nature of the varied sound requires. Two brethren (religions) of concordant spirit sit at the instrument, and each manages his own alphabet. There are, moreover, hidden holes in the forty tongues, and each has ten (pipes) in their due order. Some are conducted either, others either, each preserving the proper point (or situation) for its own note. They strike the seven differences of joyous sounds, adding the music of the lyric semitone. Like thunder the four tones battle the ear, so that the organ receive up sound, but that alone. To such an amount does it reverberate, echoing in every direction, that every one with his hand his gaping ears being in no wise able to draw the sound, which so many combinations produce. The music is heard throughout the town, and the flying fame thereof is gone out over the whole country.

From this account it may be learned that the pipes were controlled by slides which were fitted into side-slits like the lid of a box of dominos and were marked with letters to indicate the notes to which they belonged. Such a primitive means of producing sound offered little scope for instrumental effects and it is probable that these organs were only used accompanying the plain-song melodies harmonized in fourths and fifths according to the rules of "Organum."

The "Organ Beaters"

In the following century huge keys or levers were substituted for these slides. As these were from three to five inches wide and 1½ inches thick, and from a foot to a yard in length with a fall sometimes of as much as a foot in depth, they were not very easy to manipulate. Organists in those days were known as "organ beaters," for each of these keys had to be pressed down with the fist.

An early record contains some particulars of an organ built for Ely Cathedral in 1407, at a cost of £3 17s. 8d. The record is too scanty to give much information, but it is possible to trace a few of the features of this instrument. It had a compass of 28 notes (the number required for playing Gregorian chants—C to F with G flat added). The metal for the pipes "compounded of 1 lb. of tin to 20 pounds of lead" must have been rather poor in quality.

Famous Early Organs

In 1450 a "pair of organs" was erected in St. Alban's Abbey, which was considered to be one of the largest and finest in England. Opinions differ as to the meaning of the term "a pair of organs" but in all probability it was used in the same sense as we now speak of a "pair of violins" or a "pair of steps," and was applied to an instrument containing at least one complete set of pipes. In 1519 Anthony Duddington, a citizen of London, agreed to make a "pair of organs" for the parish of All Hallows, Barking, near the Tower of London. It possessed a diapason "containing length of X foot or more, and twelve principals throughout, to contain the length of V foot," and a compass of four octaves.

A great step forward in the progress of organ building in England was made when Thomas Dallam built the "double organ" for King's College, Cambridge, in 1605-06, the case of which still remains. This was a complete two-manual organ and one of the most important built before the Civil War. There is no record of the construction of this instrument, except that it contained a "shaking stop" or tremulant. Some of the pipes still occupy their original position on the organ side of the handsome case and are now used as a part of the double organ.

During the period of the Civil War so many English art treasures were wantonly destroyed by the Puritans, organ building came to a temporary standstill. In 1644 an ordinance was passed by Parliament which prohibited the following:

cases wherein they stand in all Churches and Chapels aforesaid shall be taken away and utterly defaced, and none other hereafter set up in their places.

Destruction of Organs

In consequence of this order many fine organs in collegiate and parish churches were either destroyed, removed or sold privately. At Westminster Abbey the "soldiers broke down the organs and panned the pipes at several alehouses for pots of ale." In another case the soldiers "broke the organ in pieces, of which they made a large fire, and roasted some sheep which they had confiscated." However, some fortunately escaped destruction and amongst them were those at York, St. Pauls, Durham, and Lincoln.

During the 16 years which elapsed before the Restoration most English organ builders were compelled to adopt some other means of livelihood, and at the end of the period there was



A tenth century organ, from an old drawing

"scarce an organ maker that could be called a workman in the Kingdom" except the brothers Thomas, Ralph and Robert Dallam. It was due to this that Bernhard Smith, known as "Father Smith," was encouraged to settle in England. Smith was immediately appointed "organ maker in ordinary" to King Charles II and given apartments in Whitehall, and he at once set to work to build an organ for the Banqueting Hall.

Before the Civil War none of the English organs possessed mixtures, reeds or doubles, and pedals had not been introduced into this country; in fact one has to wait until 1790 before pedals were first introduced by G. P. England, and erected by him at St. James', Clerkenwell. This fact is all the more surprising when it is realized that they were in existence at Halberstadt in the fifteenth century.

Smith's Instrument at Whitehall
The specification of Smith's organ at Whitehall, dated 1660, may be of interest:

- GREAT ORGAN: 1. Open diapason. 2. Holflute. 3. Principal. 4. Nazon. 5. Twelfth. 6. Fifteenth. 7. Block flute. 8. Sesquialtera. 9. Cornet. 10. Trumpet.
- CHOIR ORGAN: 11. Stopped diapason. 12. Principal. 13. Flute. 14. Cremona. 15. Vaux humane. 16. Open diapason. 17. Principal. 18. Cornet. 19. Trumpet.
- ECHO ORGAN: 20. Open diapason. 21. Principal. 22. Cornet. 23. Trumpet.

The organ in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, built by Ralph Dallam, in 1661, contained several novelties, amongst them compound and trumpet stops. The organ consisted of only one manual but a mechanical device enabled the player to obtain a variety of effects from this limited means. There were two "shifting" movements or pedals, one of which reduced the "full organ" to the diapasons and principal, and the other to the diapasons alone. Also the compound and trumpet stop were so arranged that the treble portion could be used without the bass, so that a solo could be played with the right hand and a soft accompaniment with the left.

The following is the specification:
1. Open diapason. 2. Stopped diapason. 3. Principal. 4. Twelfth. 5. Fifteenth. 6. Cornet (treble); sesquialtera (bass). 7. Trumpet (treble); sesquialtera (bass).

A GERMAN VIEW OF WAGNER IN ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Wagner's opera librettos are written in a language all their own, and not in the language of daily German speech," said Miss Phadrig Ago'n, soprano of the Star Opera Company, which is rehearsing for an autumn engagement at the Lexington Theater. Miss Ago'n was replying to a query of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, whether the works in the repertoire of the company could not be presented in English just as well as in German. "It is libelous of people," she went on to say, "to try to prevent us from singing Wagner's operas in the original texts; and it is untrue that the season which we are planning to give is an effort to spread German propaganda. The war is over, and we are doing what we can to restore musical art in the United States. Nothing else is intended. We are singing the Wagner operas in the text that Wagner wrote, because that is the only way we can properly present them. They are as perfect when done in English as when done in German."

Miss Ago'n attempted to address a recent meeting held under the auspices of Manhattan Naval Post 338 of the American Legion, but was only permitted to go so far as to explain that she was a native of Kentucky, that she had sung for the soldiers without pay during the war and that she wanted to be allowed to make her living now at her profession as a Wagnerian artist. Members of the legion have been endeavoring to have the German opera season canceled ever since it was announced, taking the ground that it is an unpatriotic enterprise.

THE PLIGHT OF THE CHORUS SINGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
There is much matter for reflection in the cases of the Italian chorus singers, who, arriving at the threshold of New York and saluting Liberty, were denied admission to this new and happy land because, being poorly paid, they must be artisans.

To those of us who know the truth of things, this seems Gilbertian. For artists as a rule are now ill paid here, while artisans wax fat, and kick and strike. Besides, when the Musicians Mutual Protective Union was merged in the big Labor federation, did it not throw away its claim to rank with artists, and sell its birthright for a vulgar mess of pottage?

But we are living in a topsy-turvy world. And our sense of humor

knows. "Louise" still waits, and so does "Le Jongleur." And so, above all, does Debussy's masterpiece, that "Pelléas et Mélisande" which Mr. Gatti-Casazza assures us, is so ill-suited to the Broadway opera house, though it was given last spring (not over well, indeed) in the barn-like Lexington. We shall be favored, too, with Henry Hadley's setting of Théophile Gautier's beautiful "Nuit de Cléopâtre." Mr. Wolff, who wrote the music of "L'Oiseau Bleu," will replace Mr. Montoux at the conductor's desk. And some new singers will be heard, besides old favorites of whom the most welcome will be Destin—Destinova.

The Metropolitan's Season

But, by and large, the Metropolitan will not have changed much when it reopens for another prosperous season. A few may grumble at the increased cost of seats. Some may protest. And then all will resign themselves as usual. For, to New York, the Metropolitan seems indispensable. Nor will things change until another Hammerstein—an American manager in touch with modern tendencies—appears some day, to give New Yorkers what they should have had long since—the operas of all countries sung in English.

Till then, year after year, the same standees will hang over the same rail to applaud Caruso. The same jeweled dames will chat and doze in the same stately boxes. The same weary critics will grind out the same eulogies of songs and singers, once their joy, when they were younger. And, in the lobbies, between this act and the next, the same bored loungers will reel off their anecdotes of "Jean" and all the rest of their own gods. As if the names they name mean anything today.

Well, "what's the odds?" To most who now frequent the opera house, the "stars" seem all; the works performed mean little. The opera of the night may be "Aida" or "Parsifal." The same ingenious crowds applaud or yawn. Old works or new, great works or pygmy works, are heard with the same joy or seeming joy. The public has forgotten to discriminate between what is noble and what merely pleases. The critics have lost interest in their mission. They need new spurs to rouse them from their distressing apathy. Who talks of art now in the opera house? Who cares how often they repeat the old standbys at the Metropolitan?

An art which is eternal as the skies is sunk in ruts. Who will redeem it in America?

STRING QUARTETS IN MANCHESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester is unique among English cities in having three resident string quartets—the Brodsky, the Edith Robinson and the Catterall. It is not difficult to trace the fons et origo of all these quartets; for if Dr. Brodsky, strictly speaking, only founded the quartet which bears his name, his lifelong devotion to quartet music could not fail to influence his Leipzig student, Edith Robinson, or his Manchester student, Arthur Catterall, in the same direction. Certainly when these distinguished artists made for themselves a name and a position of eminence among English violinists, it was not long before each of them established an independent string quartet.

Every violinist of ability naturally seeks to achieve this end. No one deceives himself by the belief that there is money in it. It comes to him as a duty he owes to his art. Every one who loves music realizes that apart from the symphony, the richest treasury of pure music lies in the quartets. Beethoven with his 17 quartets, not to mention the fugue, Mozart with his 10, Brahms with his seven and the three quintets, not to count the innumerable quartets of Haydn, which are delightful enough if played with delicacy and skill; and the quartets and quintets of Schubert and Schumann; all these fine works form a body of music which for poetry and wealth of ideas and imaginative beauty of development are not easily paralleled elsewhere. They are an unending delight to the true dweller in the sanctuary, and it is an instinctive impulse of every string player to join a quartet if he is unable to form one himself. To take part in regular rehearsals of these quartets is the only way to secure a genuinely balanced performance and a true interpretation. Incidentally, it is the finest possible training for any string player, both from the technical as well as from other points of view, for it brings both imagination and fingers into touch with all that is noblest and most refined in pure music. This, however, is far from implying that the finest quartet playing can ever be expected to make a popular appeal. Musical culture will have to advance enormously before this happy state of things arises.

What share of popularity the quartet enjoys in this north country is very largely due to Adolph Brodsky. In Manchester it used to be generally said that he was the first man to make chamber concerts pay. When he originally settled in Cottonopolis, almost his first work was to set about the formation of a string quartet. He naturally had to exercise the greatest caution, as there was a good deal of material to choose from, and, just as naturally, he looked for it to the members of the Hallé Orchestra. In Rawdon Briggs, at that time the leader of the second violins in the orchestra, he found a man of refinement and culture, who had been trained by Joachim. In Simon Spielman he laid his hands upon the first of viola players, and in Carl Fuchs, one of the most accomplished of cellists. From 1896

to the outbreak of war these four players held their weekly Sunday rehearsals, in season and out of season, and learned to know one another's way as well as to gain an insight into the masterpieces of chamber music under a leader of power, perception, and personality. After the outbreak of war Mr. Walter Hatton took Mr. Fuchs' place. Dr. Brodsky was himself also interned for a season as a prisoner of war in Austria.

Except for this one year the Brodsky quartet has never failed to give a season of chamber concerts in Manchester, with innumerable other performances in Lancashire and the northern towns, including two annual visits to Ireland. In the Manchester series of concerts it has nearly always been the practice to include a pianist, and to have a program of two string quartets and one piano quartet or quintet. Occasionally instead of a piano quartet some big work like Beethoven's septet or the Sinding octet has been substituted. No singer has ever been heard at these concerts, or solo pianist either, except once when Busoni appeared for the first time as an unknown artist and played in a trio with such power that in response to the unmistakable wish of the audience, Dr. Brodsky induced him to play a sonata of Beethoven. Many famous pianists have given their services at these quartet concerts besides Busoni—Silloti, Backhaus, Friedheim, Dayas, Petri, and Sapellnikoff. Lady Hallé has also once or twice played the double concerto of Bach with Dr. Brodsky.

During the 23 years of its existence, the whole range of classical chamber music has been laid under contribution. Probably every program has included one of the Beethoven quartets, and by this means lovers of music have had the great advantage of gaining familiarity with the most profoundly beautiful and satisfying of all the works of chamber music. This is especially true of the tragic and moving quartets of the latest periods, which a few years ago were practically a sealed book, but which now have revealed themselves as works of austere but unsurpassable grandeur; orchestral in their effect and often enriched with themes and passages of incomparable loveliness.

The Brodsky quartet has not concerned itself much with the most modern of works, though the César Franck quintet with Busoni at the piano came to a first hearing in Manchester at the Brodsky quartet concerts, as did the quartets of Borodin and Tchaikowsky, and the famous trio "In Memory of a Great Artist," with Silloti at the piano.

The Edith Robinson Quartet

The quartet of women players founded by Miss Edith Robinson in 1908 is not to be confounded with the usual "ladies quartet" which haunts fashionable cafés and holiday resorts. It is a formation on very severely artistic lines and plays only the most serious music. The three accomplished players who support their leader are Gertrude Baker, an old pupil of Dr. Brodsky, Hilda Livesey, and Mary McCullough, who received her training under Carl Fuchs, and they certainly are the first women's quartet in England, both in powers of interpretation and skill in technical accomplishment. Since the formation of the quartet a regular series of concerts has been given in Manchester, and down to the outbreak of war, also in Liverpool, with frequent concerts in the big Yorkshire towns and occasional ones in London.

Critics have alleged that the Edith Robinson quartet is more characterized by vigor than delicacy, and certainly the power and energy of the players, producing a volume of tone that is quite the reverse of what is usually called feminine, disposes one to think that where there is so much vigor there must be a falling short in delicacy, though this by no means necessarily follows. The astonishing thing is the power of the playing of this quartet, and the intellectual character of their interpretation.

Although the quartet has played the whole of the 17 Beethoven quartets, it has by no means stuck to conventional lines or followed in the tracks of the Brodsky quartet. For instance, in this series of Manchester concerts, they have always made a point of presenting some work for the first time. In this way they have introduced many notable modern works, including two Reger quartets, the Debussy, the César Franck, the Dohnanyi quintet with Max Mayer at the piano, the Reger quintet with Frank Merrick at the piano, the Donald Tovey and the Ernest Walker quintets with their respective composers at the piano. The Edith Robinson quartet has a profound admiration for the Reger quartets and places them almost on the same high level as the Brahms, though this admiration is not shared to any appreciable extent by the musical public, which thinks them only less heavy and dull than the portentous quartet of Hugo Wolf, another work which the same quartet had the courage to introduce to the Manchester public.

The Catterall Quartet

A more grateful experiment of the quartet was to give two Bach chamber concerts, with vocal soloist and string quartet and oboe accompaniment; another was the Brahms clarinet quintet, with the assistance of Harry Mortimer, a beautiful work seldom heard since Mühlfeld's day. It is in the works of Beethoven, and especially of Brahms, that the Edith Robinson quartet excels. The Brahms quartets and quintets are very near their hearts, and it is obviously a joy and delight to play them; they have the true Brahmsian flair.

The youngest of the three Manchester quartets is that which bears the name of Arthur Catterall. Two of his colleagues are Englishmen, John Bridge, the present leader of the second fiddles in the Hallé Orchestra, and

Frank Park, a fine viola player from the same orchestra; the cellist, John Hock, is a Dutchman and a real artist. This group of players has youth and freshness on its side, and it is led by an artist of genius. Comparisons are odious, but they are inevitable in a comparatively restricted musical community like that of Manchester. It is no want of loyalty to the pioneer and veteran quartets to salute the younger combination; indeed, the writer has heard Dr. Brodsky say that the Catterall quartet is now the best quartet in England.

They have worked tremendously to secure the lightness and sparkle of their tone, and they have an organizing manager who obtains them innumerable engagements, which is the best possible sort of practice for gaining an exquisite ensemble. The result is that the Catterall quartet plays the Beethoven quartets and the Debussy and Ravel with equal charm and in incomparable purity of intonation. So far in their careers they have been purists in this respect that they have excluded both singing and the piano from their programs. Since the days of Schumann the piano has taken an ever-growing part in chamber music; but though its introduction brings gain and power, it means loss of intimacy and never can be considered an ideal combination with bowed instruments of the violin family. In modern chamber music which is designed for a large rather than a small audience, one can understand the call of the piano, because it at once raises the scale, but the old pure form after all reposes in the unadulterated strings of Haydn and Mozart, and deserves to have its uncompromising champion.

MANCHESTER AND SUNDAY CONCERTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The decision of the Manchester Watch Committee to refuse permission to the Hallé Orchestra to hold their annual concert in aid of the orchestral pension fund on a Sunday night, has caused a good deal of comment and has incidentally opened up a very interesting subject of controversy. Many of those most opposed to the giving of Sunday concerts think the Watch Committee have overreached themselves in this instance and inflicted injury upon the cause of Sunday observance.

The Manchester Guardian takes this view. In the first place, the Watch Committee have permitted unrestricted Sunday concerts for war charities. The pension fund of the orchestra is not technically a charity, because all the members of the orchestra contribute to it; but it relies to a certain extent upon outside help for its support. The annual orchestral concert is the one and only means by which they can appeal to the public for this necessary augmentation of their funds, which are exclusively applied to the relief of members of their body. The members of the orchestra—from Sir Thomas Beecham down—give their services gratis on this occasion. The Hallé Committee usually arrange for the pension concert on the last Thursday of the season; but this year they were crowded out by the opera, and now, owing to the stringent action of the Watch Committee, there is no possibility of giving the concert. The stipulation that all Sunday concerts shall take place after the close of public services has always been adhered to, and would not have been departed from on this occasion. There is a growing feeling that this performance of good music in the large cities, under proper conditions, on Sunday evenings, is a thing that cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the community.

ENGLISH ORCHESTRAS AND PICTURE HOUSES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One indirect result of the picture houses has been to open a career to innumerable instrumental musicians, for now many of them have their little group of string players which they call an orchestra. Some of these little orchestras are of quite good quality and always contain a couple of violins and a cello as well as a piano.

Although, from an ideal point of view music does not lend itself to pictorial accompaniment and should be regarded as an end in itself, the practical consideration cannot be overlooked that this method of earning a living offers good and regular employment to many young players. The scale of pay is in many instances so high that it tempts experienced orchestral players from their normal work: even inexperienced players, who are fairly good readers, never get less than £3 a week, and the fee for leaders often rises to £5 or £10. Orchestral societies, with their limited concert season, and their two or three concerts weekly, cannot possibly compete with these terms, and the rivalry between the two threatens to grow acute. To those who have just finished their course of musical training, the picture house offers an opportunity of getting launched in the world, with at any rate an assured income and abundant leisure in the forenoon for the work of private teaching, where that is desired. In few picture houses, however, is any special interval set aside for the performance of some musical item to which the audience can give undistracted attention; to play only during the showing of the film is in the nature of a degradation to art.

A CHAMBER MUSIC ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"From childhood I have liked chamber music, and I always wanted, more than anything else, to be a player in a chamber music organization," said Miss Carolyn Beebe, pianist and director of the New York Chamber Music Society, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The society, which she started four years ago, and which has lately been incorporated, consists of herself and 10 men, five of these being string players and five wind instrument players. "There never was a time," Miss Beebe went on to say, "that I can remember, when I did not entertain the idea of playing chamber music, though I had to wait a long time before I could carry it out in just the way I wished. I studied music in the United States, and made all my preparation for the career of pianist here. Twelve years ago I went to Berlin, where I appeared in concerts and was recognized as a successful American artist. After I returned home, I followed for a while the profession of pianist in a general way, taking part as soloist in orchestral concerts, assisting chamber music players, and giving programs in recital.

Chamber Music Rehearsals

"What I enjoyed most in all this was my labor in the chamber music field. But there was one thing even about that which I would have liked to change. I did not relish the thought of being merely an assisting artist; because, in assisting a quartet of string players in a piano quintet, for example, I was expected to enter the combination the day before the concert, rehearse the piece twice, perhaps, and then go before the public. Would you believe it? On one occasion, I appeared with a famous string quartet organization after merely running through the pieces of the piece. That was all the practice I could get. At another time, I assisted as pianist in the Brahms quintet with but a single rehearsal. Performances prepared in this way were often enough favorably reviewed; nevertheless, why not more rehearsals, I asked myself, for the benefit of the pianist?"

"I ardently wished, therefore, to see a group of players organized in which every instrument could have all the practice necessary for a perfect interpretation. I knew that a particularly good opportunity awaited such a group, inasmuch as many chamber music compositions in which a piano was one of the instruments suffered neglect. Another opportunity which seemed to me to promise well was that of presenting works by American composers. Good things were being written by Americans, but they were not being produced, much less published. I was convinced that such an organization as I had in mind was needed in the United States to encourage composers, and besides that to awaken popular interest in chamber music. I was told by certain persons that the type of music which I was cultivating belonged on too high a plane for popular recognition. I was told that in the southern states, especially, I could not hope to make headway. But I have disproved all contentions like these in the New York Chamber Music Society's tour. I expect I shall have disproved them still further next spring, when the season's travels of the society are ended. For we shall travel far."

As to Programs

A chamber music group, according to Miss Beebe, should have sufficient representation of instruments to give its programs the saving grace of variety. Audiences, she finds, that would tire of a concert devoted wholly to the string quartet, or even of one in which the quartet is relieved by a combination of strings and piano, take delight in a concert in which the tone of strings and piano is enriched by the tone of flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, or horn.

"Our society," she went on to explain, "is made up of soloists, and each one plays with all the art that is in him. We have no dictatorship, no beating of time with a baton. Every performer knows the score. But let me say that we have let our playing win its own way. We have used patience and have not pushed ourselves upon the public. But let me say just the same that we have had success.

"Manager? Yes, we have a manager; but not according to the usual meaning of the word. We could not have obtained the happy results we have under what is commonly known as concert management. Do you suppose that any manager when we began believed in our idea? No. The opinion of concert managers was that the country did not want chamber music. But our opinion was that it did. Men who fancied they knew everything about musical conditions on the concert circuit predicted failure for us. 'You can't make it go,' they told us. I was sure, however, that we could. They might back a string quartet or trio. That was something they knew about. But a group like ours, that gave pieces for curious combinations of strings, piano, and wind instruments, was more than they could compass. They even went so far as to tell us that we could not find music enough of our kind to keep our programs going.

"We have been playing for four years only, but I believe we have done more for the American fellow than any other set of artists you can name. It is time, I hold, that Americans should be their own leaders in music, and that they should have their own musical institutions. They have become of age in art, I maintain, as in other things."

THE HOME FORUM

To Mary Baker Eddy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
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Publishing Society

Out of the mist of many creeds
grown old

You came, and coming brought
a new light.

Yours was the voice that cried,
"The Dawn!" when night

Was blackest, and the elder faiths
lost hold.

You found us doubting, straying
from the fold,

Dissatisfied, the pilgrims of the
night.

Who sought a greater truth, a far-
ther light.

A closer touch with God, than
prayers grown cold.

You brought us through the shad-
ows to the truth,

Helper and Healer, Prophetess and
Guide;

Your words cut evil as a keen-
edged knife,

From age you led us to unending
youth,

And throwing wisdom's gateway
open wide,

Cast sin aside and brought eternal
Life.

The Meaning of Literature

A child and a man were one day walking on the seashore when the child found a little shell and held it to his ear. Suddenly he heard sounds—strange, low, melodious sounds, as if the shell were remembering and repeating to itself the murmurs of its ocean home. The child's face filled with wonder as he listened. Here in the little shell, apparently, was a voice from another world, and he listened with delight to its mystery and music. Then came the man, explaining that the child heard nothing except a faint, far-off sound, that the shell simply caught a multitude of sounds too faint for human ears, and filled the glowing hollows with the murmur of innumerable echoes. It was not a new world, but only the unnoticed harmony of the old that had aroused the child's wonder.

Some such experience as this awaits us when we begin the study of literature, which has always two aspects, one of simple enjoyment and appreciation, the other of analysis and explanation. Let a little song appeal to the ear, or a noble book to the heart, and for the moment, at least, we discover a new world, a world so different from our own that it seems a place of dreams and magic. To enter and enjoy this new world, to love good books for their own sake, is the chief thing; to analyze and explain them is

a less joyous but still an important matter. Behind every book is a man; behind the man is the race; and behind the race are the natural and social environments whose influence is unconsciously reflected.

When Milton makes Satan say, "Myself am Hell," he does not state any fact, but rather opens up in these three tremendous words a whole world

and Austria, to give that help with the regular forces of the North Italian kingdom; that nothing, therefore, could have liberated Sicily and Naples except an irresponsible "raid" by volunteers of the revolutionary party, and that no such "raid" could have succeeded except one led by Garibaldi.

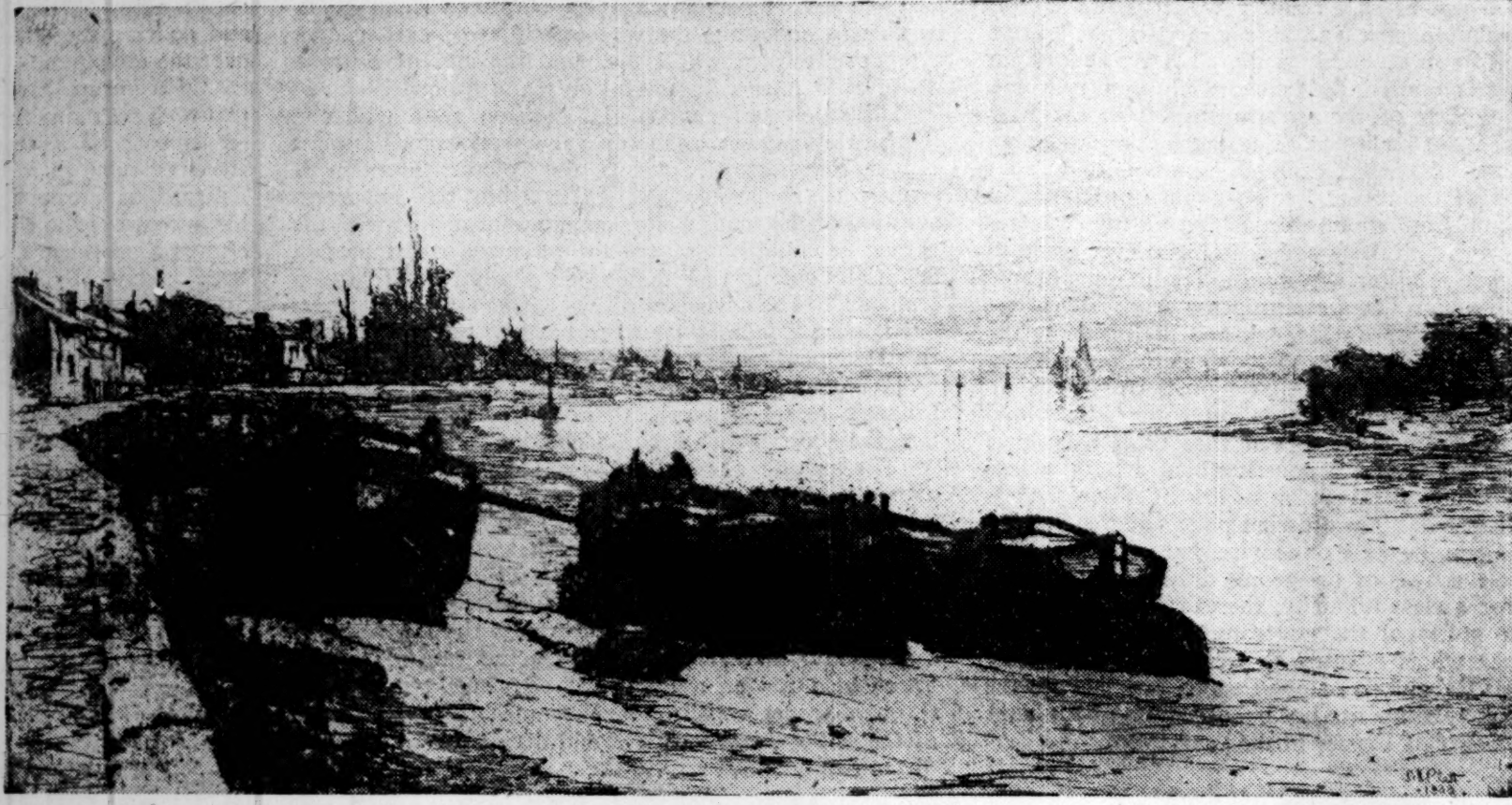
This chain of reasoning, which establishes the supreme historical im-

The Tide-Waves of the Thames

A writer on the physical geography of the Thames, observes:

"The tide in the Thames ascends about fifteen miles above London Bridge to Teddington, below which

dinner on the river-bank, and Morris starting straight off with an Icelandic or other story which kept us all quiet and well-behaved till washing up time. 3. Detection and conviction by Morris of the Thames Conservancy, which he was always catching at some new misdemeanor. 4. A battle royal at Henley at the hotel where we put up, about whether Mrs. Harris was or was



"Canal Boats on the Thames," from the etching by C. A. Platt

of speculation and imagination. When Faustus in the presence of Helen asks, "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships?" he does not state a fact or expect an answer. He opens a door through which our imagination enters a new world, a world of music, love, beauty, heroism—the whole splendid world of Greek literature. Such magic is in words. When Shakespeare describes the young Biron as speaking

"In such apt and gracious words That aged ears play truant at his tales,"

he has unconsciously given not only an excellent description of himself, but the measure of all literature, which makes us play truant with the present world and run away to live awhile in the pleasant realm of fancy.

The world does not live by bread alone. Notwithstanding its hurry and bustle and apparent absorption in material things, it does not willingly let any beautiful thing perish. This is even more true of its songs than of its paintings and sculpture; though permanence is a quality we should hardly expect in the present deluge of books and magazines pouring day and night from our presses in the name of literature. But this problem of too many books is not modern, as we suppose. It has been a problem ever since Caxton brought the first printing press from Flanders, four hundred years ago, and in the shadow of Westminster Abbey opened his little shop and advertised his wares as "good and chepe." Even earlier, a thousand years before Caxton and his printing press, the busy scholars of the great library of Alexandria found that the number of parchments was much too great for them to handle; and now, when we print more in a week than all the Alexandrian scholars could copy in a century, it would seem impossible that any production could be permanent; that any song or story could live to give delight in future ages. But literature is like a river in flood, which gradually purifies itself in two ways—the mud settles to the bottom, and the scum rises to the top. When we examine the writings that by common consent constitute our literature, the clear stream purified of its dross, we find at least two more qualities, which we call the tests of literature, and which determine its permanence.

The first of these is universality, that is, the appeal to the widest human interests and the simplest human emotions. Though we speak of national and race literature, like the Greek or Teutonic, and though each has certain superficial marks arising out of the peculiarities of its own people, it is nevertheless true that good literature knows no nationality, nor any bounds save those of humanity. Every father must respond to the parable of the prodigal son; wherever men are heroic, they will acknowledge the mastery of Homer; wherever a man thinks on the strange phenomenon of evil in the world, he will find his own thoughts in the Book of Job; in whatever place men love their children, their hearts must be stirred by the tragic sorrow of Oedipus and King Lear. All these are but shining examples of the law that only as a book or a little song appeals to universal human interest does it become permanent.—William J. Long.

Garibaldi and Cavour

Only outside Italy, and by persons who have not studied Risorgimento history in any detail, do we ever hear it denied that Garibaldi's great expedition of 1860 carried on the main work of Italian unity at a time when no other means could have availed for its accomplishment. All schools of Italian historians are, I think, agreed that the Sicilian and Neapolitan populations had proved incapable of effecting a revolution in the face of an army of ninety thousand men, without external help; that Cavour was unable, owing to the attitude of Europe, and in particular of France,

portance of Garibaldi's expedition, has been fortified by the patient research of Italian scholars during recent years, when so much has been done for the scientific study of the history of the Risorgimento.

The question still in debate among Italian historians is the degree of credit which Cavour can claim for Garibaldi's success. One school, of which Signor Luzzo is the able representative, maintains that the great minister aided and abetted the Sicilian expedition from the first, not under compulsion from king and people, but as a part of his own policy; the opposite school seeks to deny to him even the merit of good will. It is possible now to trace many of Cavour's principal actions in the matter, but his motives and intentions from day to day are not always clear, and are still in some cases open to different interpretations. But there can be no question that the assistance which he gave was absolutely indispensable to the success of the enterprise. . . . There is, for the historian, an unique interest in the detailed study of the Garibaldian epic. We can make no such minute inquiry into the lives of Wallace and Tell, and of others who resembled him both in the nature of their work as liberators, patriots, and partisan warriors, and in the romantic and old-world circumstances of their achievements. The records of Wallace and the dinner legends of Tell are so meager that they leave on us the impression of the heroic figures of Plutarch's outlines, with certain noble stories attached to their names. Even the fuller records of Joan of Arc, to whom Treitschke compared Garibaldi, date from a time so far back in the infancy of historical method, that in our day the learned can still dispute as to the nature of the influences which she underwent herself, and exerted over others. But the records of the Italian national hero and his deeds are detailed to the point of realism. We possess such a mass of evidence, official and unofficial, printed, written, and oral, of his friends and his enemies, his followers and his opponents in the field, that we certainly do not lack the material to fill in a living picture of the man and his achievements.

To my mind, the events of 1860 should serve as an encouragement to all high endeavor.—G. M. Trevelyan.

By the Pacific Ocean

Here room and kingly silence keep
Companionship in state austere. . . .
Here toll has pitched his camp to rest,
The west is banked against the west.

Above yon gleaming skies of gold
One lone imperial peak is seen;
While gathered at his feet in green
Ten thousand foresters are told.

And all so still! so still the air
That duty drops the web of care.
Beneath the sunset's golden
sheaves

The awful deep walks with the deep,
Where silent sea doves slip and sweep,
And commerce keeps her loom and
weaves.

—Joaquin Miller.

Botany

Blessed is the man with a hobby,
thrice blessed if the hobby happens
to be botany! What more could be
wished for than a study, the materials
for which may be garnered by every
roadside, in the roughest of gardens,
the poorest of houses? If its disap-
pointments are numerous and bitter,
few things can be more exhilarating
than the finding of a rare specimen,
the discovery of a new variety, and if,
as Stevenson opined, Solomon merely
quoted the "superlative pleasures when
he said, 'of making books there is no
end.' the botanical student can re-
joice in a taste which need never fear
termination from want of nourishment
or novelty. A blade or two of grass
and a glass has kept me amused
during a long journey.—Marion
Doughty.

place the river is exposed to the action of the tides from a peculiar combination of causes. The tide-wave from the Atlantic divides at Land's End into two streams, one of which runs up the British Channel, and enters the Thames round the North Foreland; the other passes along the west coast of England and Scotland, and returns southward by the eastern shore and enters the Thames also, after passing the Yarmouth Roads. The tide in the river is then composed of two tidal waves, distant twelve hours from each other, so that the day and night tides are equal; the tides meet between the Foreland and the Kentish Knock. The velocity of the wave from North Foreland to London is very great, being about fifty miles per hour; above the bridges, from the resistances it meets, the velocity is so much diminished that the wave is not propagated more rapidly than twelve miles an hour on the average. The difference of time of high water between London Bridge and Richmond is one hour eighteen minutes.

"The direction of the winds has a great influence on the tides of the Thames, not only as to the height they attain, but also as to their duration. Thus, with the northwesterly gales, they do not rise so high, nor does the flood run so long as with the wind in any other quarter. With southwesterly gales, however, and with those from the east, the tides often rise as much as four feet above their usual levels.—From 'Greater London,' by Edward Walford, M. A.

William Morris Makes Holiday

In the summer of 1880 the long-planned voyage of the Morris family from Hammersmith to Kilmiscott by water actually took place. Price, William De Morgan, and the Hon. Richard Grosvenor were the remainder of the party. All cares were put aside for it and the light-heartedness of fifteen years before resumed its sway for a happy week.

"Little things please little minds," Morris writes on the 10th of August; "therefore my mind must be little, so pleased am I this morning. That is not logic, though I suspect the conclusion to be true; but again I doubt if the 'Ark' which is veritably the name of our ship, can be considered a little thing, except relatively; item, it is scarcely a little thing that the sky is one sheet of pale warm blue, and that the earth is sucking up the sun's rejoicing.

"Jenny and I went out before breakfast to see the craft. She is odd but delightful; imagine a bigish company boat with a small omnibus on board, fitted up luxuriously inside with two shelves and a glass rack, and a sort of boat behind this: room for two rowers in front, and I must say for not many more, except in the cabin or omnibus. Still what joy (to a little mind) to see the landscape out of a square pane of glass, and to sleep a-nights with the stream rushing two inches past one's ear. Then after all, there is the romance of the bank, and outside the boat the world is wide; item, we can always hire a skiff for some of the party to row in and stretch their muscles, and in that way I propose to start this afternoon about 2 1/2 after dining here. . . .

The river expedition was repeated in the following year. William De Morgan and Faulkner again joined in it. . . . "According to my recollection," Mr. William De Morgan says of these voyages, "we none of us stopped laughing at the two journeys, just as they came are: 1. Morris sitting cooking 'he dinner inside the house-boat with the window closed to keep the wind off the spirit lamp, and ourselves outside looking at him through the glass. 2. The party sitting in a circle at

not an abstraction. It began like this: we played Twenty Questions, and Mrs. Harris was the subject to be guessed—I think by me as I was sent out of the room while the discussion proceeded how my first question, 'Abstract or concrete?' should be answered. I remember being outside the door when the water came up from the people in the room underneath to know if anything was the matter. It was a warm discussion, virtually between Charles Faulkner and Morris. Faulkner maintained that Mrs. Harris was just as much a concrete idea as any other character in fiction. Morris repudiated this indignantly, affirming that she wasn't even a character in fiction, as she doesn't occur in the story except as an invention of Mrs. Gamp, who is herself a character in fiction. It is a delicate question: I recollect discussing it afterward with Morris in the Merion Abbey days, when I was putting down the foundations of my building there—it was recalled to our minds by the concrete, naturally."

Paper Towns of the Great Lakes

Scattered here and there along the shore of Lakes Michigan and Huron were the sites or remains of lake cities "located" in the days of wild speculation, before the panic of 1837, each destined, its promoters declared, to be the greatest on the lake. Some never had existed, and were never expected to exist, save on the fine maps . . . used by auctioneers when selling the lots and water-front privileges. Sometimes, however, the projectors, encouraged by the sale of their lots, would spend a little money in making a small clearing, often many miles from the nearest actual settler, from whose cabin no road led to the new town; would mark out some streets, and put up, in the midst of burned stumps, a hotel and a bank.

The favorite sites for paper towns were at the mouths of small streams, which entered Lake Michigan. The buildings of one such town, in the midst of a small clearing near the lake, were a large frame structure, well finished without, but a mere barn within. Afterward the lots and water-front privileges, however, the projectors, encouraged by the sale of their lots, would spend a little money in making a small clearing, often many miles from the nearest actual settler, from whose cabin no road led to the new town; would mark out some streets, and put up, in the midst of burned stumps, a hotel and a bank.

Port of Havre was another such paper town, on Lake Erie, near the mouth of Maumee Bay. But the site chosen was low and marshy, the lake had claimed its own, and a score of abandoned cabins, surrounded by water, were all that remained to mark the streets of Havre. A third was "White Rock City," believed to be on the shore of Lake Huron, at the mouth of a fine river. The maps represented a flourishing city on a wide river, with piers running out into a harbor. . . . Yet one who, on a coasting trip along Lake Huron, stopped to see this city of the future, found none. In "Memorials of a Half-Century," Bela Hubbard wrote: "A large white boulder in the lake marked the harbor and gave the name to the city. We found the entering river. It hardly admitted our log canoe. Harbor there was none. Churches, houses, mills, people, all were a myth. A thick wilderness covered the whole site." It was forty miles to the nearest inhabitant. "Where the public square had been depicted stood several large beech trees. On one of them we carved the names of our party; who were thus registered for the benefit of future visitors as the first guests of the 'White Rock Hotel.'"

—From the chapter, "The West in the Forties," in John Bach McMaster's "History of the People of the United States."

"The Immaculate Conception"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE greatest wrong which orthodox religion has ever done in this world is the confusing of Jesus with God. In that one utterance of dogma, the entire purpose of the career of Jesus of Nazareth was stifled and, for the time being, partially crushed out. The purpose of Jesus of Nazareth was never to show men how to die, but how to live. How could death have entered into the plan of the man who declared, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent"? God necessarily is Principle, and whom could Principle have sent to teach mankind but the man who manifested more of Principle, that is of the Christ, than any man before or since, the man who triumphed not only over death, but over life physically understood.

The demonstration of Jesus in the garden at Bethany, on the last entry into Jerusalem, and on the summit of Calvary, was not made in an hour. It began on the day when Abraham shook the dust of Haran off his feet, and went out to worship not the gods of Mesopotamia, but the one God, who because He is Love is likewise Principle. It was continued when Moses bound the animal passions of Israel in the law, as summed up by Jesus himself, in the words, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength; this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." It was enforced again in Isaiah's repudiation of burnt sacrifice, and his demand for a living demonstration of the Christ. Truth: "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow." And it was again restated by the Baptist, "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire."

In the interval, however, between the earlier writings of Isaiah and the preaching of John, there had been given to the world what are known as the Messianic prophecies, containing the famous words, "Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." From that moment every daughter of Israel longed to be the mother of the Messiah, and it became a question of time when the purity of the virgin would be sufficiently demonstrated to bring about the immaculate conception. In the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 29 of Science and Health, "The illumination of Mary's spiritual sense put to silence material law and its order of generation, and brought forth her child by the revelation of Truth, demonstrating God as the Father of men." It was this fact of the birth of Jesus, as apart and distinct from the way of all flesh, that enabled the writer of the letter to the Hebrews to say of him that he was "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," and which yet brought about those struggles in the wilderness and in Gethsemane, which enabled Mrs. Eddy to write, on page 30 of Science and Health, "Born of a woman, Jesus' advent in the flesh partook partly of Mary's earthly condition, although he was endowed with the Christ, the divine Spirit, without measure."

It was the manner of his birth, then, which led so largely to the rapid triumph of Christ Jesus' ministry. Had this birth been entirely sensual, he would have been oppressed by all the lusts of the flesh; as it was, he was relieved of the most fundamental of them all, the belief of life in matter as derived from human generation. The very sinew of human error, the fatherhood of man, was therefore broken for him, so that those tremendous statements concerning the fatherhood of God, Principle, were no mystical utterances, to him, nor pious theories, but scientific declarations of absolute Truth, to be reduced to demonstration, as he went hither and thither, through the streets, or over the countryside, about his Father's business. He had grasped the full significance of the Christ, which to his great forefathers had, indeed, been seen in a glass darkly. To them, struggling with all their human passions, it had come spasmodically, in the hour when Isaac lay bound upon the altar, in the day when the waters of the Red Sea were piled up, even when the priests of Baal failed to bring down fire from heaven for their sacrifices. It was this which earned for him the title of the Christ, because, through his demonstration of the power of Truth, he could fearlessly claim his spiritual lineage from before Abraham, not as Jesus of Nazareth, of the house of David, but as the Son of the living God.

It was this realization by Jesus of his spiritual sonship that freed him from any vestige of a belief in the reality of matter, and so enabled him to feed the multitude, and to walk upon the water. But it did more than this. It freed him essentially from his belief in people, so that he was enabled to demand, "Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?" and to answer his own questions with the words, "For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."

In other words, as Mrs. Eddy says, on page 31 of Science and Health, "Jesus acknowledged no ties of the flesh." This was because he saw that material generation was the counterfeit of spiritual creation. He was thus freed from the mesmerism of those passions which torture human relationships, and which stir men, through one incentive or another, to the perpetration of every phase of evil. It is the mental and physical restlessness caused by this mesmerism which hurries men into every conceivable excess, and so prevents them from finding that peace of God, that rest in divine Principle, which passeth all human understanding, because human understanding is stayed on the uselessness of matter.

Matter believing in matter is driven round in the vicious circle of finding sustenance and pleasure in matter. The birth of Jesus shattered this accepted scientific fact into a thousand fragments. It proved creation to be inherent in the divine Mind, and pleasure and sustenance consequently to be utterly independent of matter in that they are the joy, substance, and harmony of Spirit. "Jesus," writes Mrs. Eddy, on pages 29 and 30 of Science and Health, "was the offspring of Mary's self-conscious communion with God. Hence he could give a more spiritual idea of life than other men, and could demonstrate the Science of Love—his Father or divine Principle."

Sweet, Low Speech of the Rain

It is pleasant to lie in the gloaming
When the autumn is on the wane,
And the careful, rejoicing reaper
Has garnered and stored his grain.

And hear at the doors and the windows
The sweet, low speech of the rain. . . .

Ah, May, has the burst of the blossom,
And the red of the willow vein,
And the glad uplift of the flowers
That lead in the fragrant train;

But nothing so dear as the sweet, low
Speech of the rain. . . .

July has the rose and the purple,
And the sunset's golden stain
On the river that draws thro' the valley
A glittering, wave-linked chain;

But never this lyrical, tremulous,
Sweet, low speech of the rain. . . .

—Ella Higginson, in "The Voice of April-Land."

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of the newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Subscription prices to every country in the world
One Year . . . \$8.00
Six Months . . . \$4.50
Three Months . . . \$2.25
Single copies 5 cents.

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Published by
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PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1919

EDITORIALS

Direct Action and the "Catastrophic Act"

THE human mind presents in itself a mass of complications and contradictions so inextricably entangled that the would-be student of politics, whether social or economic, might be forgiven for giving up the solution in despair. As a matter of fact the clue to the whole apparent mystery is a very simple one. It lies in the fundamental passions of humanity, so that, as Shylock would say, whether men be Jews or Christians, Capitalists or of the ranks of Labor, these passions are always the same. Selfishness and greed are amongst the most violent of them, and, in a world of material conceptions, the driving force of these is apt to overwhelm the finer considerations of life. Thus, when in days of revolutionary rumor and effort, the wires cross so repeatedly that it seems impossible to discover who or what is manipulating them, the course to be steered can always be found by a radical adherence to Principle, which may safely be trusted invariably to make the port of the angels rather than that of the monkeys.

"The characteristic of the present age," declared Disraeli, addressing the Oxford Diocesan Conference, half a century ago, "is a craving credulity." That, he might have quite accurately insisted, has been a characteristic of every age. Even in the first century of the Christian era, with the light of the new Gospel illuminating the eastern world, Paul, standing on Mars Hill, was constrained to charge the Athenian philosophers with this very vice of credulity, superstition he named it, for he found them utterly unstable in their opinions, and every day seeking some new mystery. Disraeli, of course, had a much narrower issue in his mind, the great Darwinian controversy. The question, addressing the bishop who was presiding, he declared to be: "Is man an ape or an angel?" adding "I, my lord, am on the side of the angels." The epigram, of course, after the manner of epigrams, will not hold water, but, given a general instead of a particular significance, it contains a supreme truth. Whether he recognizes it or not, man is always on the side of the angels or the monkeys, acting with Principle or contrary to it, and never, perhaps, is this more the case, than during one of those eruptions of human passions, which men term revolutions.

There are, it is needless to say, revolutions and revolutions. There are revolutions of what Mr. Jouhaux, the President of the General Confederation of Labor, in Paris, terms the "catastrophic" kind and of the "constructive" kind. The former, should never occur: the latter should be going on the whole time. The catastrophic kind is not so much the fighting of beasts at Ephesus, as the lusting of the lions in the arena. That admirable observer Arthur Young draws attention to the extraordinary fact that the Old Régime offered no opposition at all to the propaganda which preceded the Revolution of '89, or to the violence which developed with it. Yet of the year '89, Camille Desmoulins himself wrote, "There were then not ten Republicans amongst us." For a reason, which is not beyond explanation, the mesmerizing of the aristocracy by the forces of disorder was as complete as that of the monkeys, in Mr. Kipling's story, by the rock python Kaa. And it is a significant fact that this mesmerizing of the victim was repeated exactly in the recent revolution in Russia.

Now the constructive revolution is something entirely different from this. It is fundamentally "the contrite heart," of the Psalmist, struggling toward a truer sense of perfection. But the materialist cannot be expected to understand this. In a world of material phenomena, it seems, apparently, to the revolutionary spirit, always necessary to knock down one thing in order to rebuild. Rabaud de Saint-Etienne, in the camp of the Girondists, seeking, as Carlyle puts it, salvation in "the womb of Formula," found his gospel in this very idea, and Rabaud de Saint-Etienne was a Protestant pastor. "To make the people happy," he explained, "their ideas must be reconstructed, laws must be changed, morals must be changed, men must be changed, things must be changed, everything, yes, everything must be destroyed, since everything must be remade." Here you have the gospel of the catastrophic revolution, stated with the grand simplicity of the catastrophic revolutionary. "The first thing we do," cheerfully remarked Dick the Butcher, on a somewhat similar occasion, "let's kill all the lawyers." Reconstruction by destruction is, however, a formula given to altering with circumstances. A fugitive, hiding, in the dark, between false partitions, Rabaud found this so. He was more than ever convinced of it when the Jacobins, having discovered him, sent him to the guillotine, in illustration of his own theories.

It is a knowledge of facts such as these which leads Mr. Jouhaux to shrink from the "catastrophic act." Frenchmen know more than most people about revolution, and the Communistic fiasco of 1871 is by no means forgotten in Paris. Mr. Jouhaux may claim to be a supporter of "direct action," but all the same the saner elements of the Labor organization are beginning to see exactly where "direct action" according to its extreme advocates is intended to lead, nor do they forget that the year '89 led by natural progression to the year '93. Now '89 was one thing: it was the Social Revolution; but '93 was another thing altogether: it was the orgy of "the Terror." In '89, the effort was to redress the inequalities of society; in '93, the Revolution, as in Russia today, was feeding upon itself, and, in spite of the righteous indignation of the crowd, it was the crowd, again as in Russia today, which was beginning to suffer most, and this for the very simple reason that the crowd had allowed reason and justice, Principle, to go by the board, and had delivered itself over to passion, so that dog was eating dog.

There is "the catastrophic act" which Mr. Jouhaux

does not much seem to care to contemplate, and which the introduction of "direct action," whether he likes it or not, may tend at any moment to precipitate, for "direct action" is directly out of line with Principle. In a free country, it is the claim of a class to overrule the decisions of the whole people; in a country which is not free it becomes revolution pure and simple, and is not "direct action" at all in an economic sense. "Direct action," in plain English, is totally indefensible in any country where the democratic law of the government of the majority prevails, and is, in reality, nothing more than attempted class dictation. A perfect example of this is to be seen in the action of the recent Trades-union Conference in Great Britain. Last winter Mr. Lloyd George was returned to power with the greatest majority ever given to a British prime minister. Within a few months a vote of the Trades-union Congress proposes practically to set aside the authority of Parliament, and to formulate the foreign policy of the country to the extent of demanding a withdrawal of all British military forces from Russia.

The action of the voters in returning Mr. Lloyd George to power may have been wise or it may have been unwise, but it was a constitutional act, in a free country, in which the very members of these trades-unions participated. The Russian policy of the government may, again, be wise or unwise, but it is the policy of the representatives of the people duly elected to Parliament. For a class minority, therefore, to attempt to override the policy of the government and Parliament, elected by the whole country, is pretty nearly accepting the dictum of Rabaud de Saint-Etienne. But perhaps the people of Great Britain are not builded quite of the same clay as the Court of France in the year 1789.

An American Labor Party

WHATEVER may be the view as to the wisdom of organizing what is intended to be known as the National Labor Party, in the United States, there will, if the present plans succeed, be no little interest in the trend which the proposed new party shall take. In the first place it is, of course, to be remembered that the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the establishment of such a party. The federation still holds, as it has always held, that it is better that the so-called working man shall support whatever party or candidate he may individually choose to support than to set up a distinct Labor Party.

This new movement, which has already resulted in the calling of a national convention to be held in Chicago on Nov. 22, will inevitably be watched closely with reference to the radical elements now aggressively active in the country. So far as indicated by the call for the convention, no doctrines of a particularly startling character are yet, at any rate, advocated. The call declares, however, for "the public ownership and democratic management of the means of transportation and communication, mines, finance, and all other monopolies and natural resources; the abolition of excessive land ownership and holding land out of use for speculative purposes"; it says that it is held that the formation of a National Labor Party "has become not only expedient, but imperative; it is unsparing in its reference to the dominant political parties, and declares that their 'hopeless bankruptcy' and utter inability to help the people in the present crisis makes it self-evident that the people must take the reins of government into their own hands."

That utterances of this kind should be forthcoming from some quarters at this time is not, all things considered, especially surprising. The public will, however, be better able to judge of the importance of the new political factor when something more definite than has yet been heard as to its proposed methods of improving conditions shall have been revealed. Much information of this nature will naturally be made public before the end of the Chicago convention. It is at least plain already that groups of workers are organizing for political purposes in many important industrial centers, although, so far as the world is aware, there is yet no definite relation or connection between them. Some expectation exists of uniting these local organizations in the proposed National Labor Party, but evidently so wide a difference obtains among the members of the various groups themselves that there is no certainty of the several bodies agreeing upon either a platform or a course of action. As indicating geographical scope, it is to be observed that at the conference held in Chicago, not long ago, which resulted in the issuance of the call for the national convention, there were delegates representing state and city Labor parties in Illinois, Ohio, New York, Kansas, Indiana, California, and Connecticut. While, notably in Chicago and New York City, the meetings of these political Labor groups have developed no little disagreement as to the lengths to which Labor should go, in attempting to change methods of government, the radical element seems to have taken the lead, and held it.

Rhodesia and the Union

ONE of the many questions almost automatically placed in abeyance on the outbreak of the great war, five years ago, was the question of the future government of Rhodesia. For several months and even years prior to 1914, the question as to whether southern Rhodesia should continue to be administered, as it still is, by the Chartered Company, become a separate colony with a Governor and Legislature of its own, or throw in its lot with the rest of South Africa as the fifth state of the Union, had been very vigorously under discussion. As far as the southern Rhodesians themselves were concerned, the matter was emphatically settled in favor of the continuance of charter government, at the legislative elections held in the spring of 1914. On that occasion, every one of the twelve seats was won by a pro-charter candidate. The intervening years, however, have apparently brought about considerable changes in public sentiment, and the results of the elections for the Legislature, which are to be held within the next few weeks, will be awaited with a very special interest.

The question at issue is, of course, purely one of the

timeliness or otherwise of the proposed changes in government. Those who support a continuance of charter government have never supposed or desired that charter government would maintain itself indefinitely. But they seriously doubt whether a country with a territory so vast and a white population so comparatively small would be able to undertake the responsibilities of existence as a separate colony, whilst they find the idea of a union with South Africa distasteful on many grounds.

Ultimately, of course, the decision rests with the British Government, and, only a few weeks ago, Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, pronounced against it, declaring that, apart from the important question of the small white population compared with the native, he could not regard the territory as "at present financially able to bear the burden of representative government." The advocates of the self-government project in southern Rhodesia, however, have no such misgivings. In a statement made to Lord Buxton, in the course of his recent visit to Bulawayo, they insisted that, despite Lord Milner's recent dispatch, they considered it legitimate that their views should be laid before the electorate.

The attitude of the Chartered Company itself is one of complete neutrality. Speaking at the annual meeting of the company, held in London a few weeks ago, Mr. Lyttleton Gell emphasized the point, already referred to, that the question of erecting Rhodesia into an independent colony rested with the Colonial Office; whilst on the question of union with South Africa the company, he said, would take no sides. After the general election to be held in the autumn the company would learn, through proper constitutional channels, the real desires of the settlers, and then it would decide the future form of the Administration. So the matter rests at the present time.

In Stratford Town

IF THERE was one town in all England which it might have been imagined would have escaped vandalism or the threats of the vandals, that town was surely Stratford-on-Avon. Yet here is Mr. Sidney Lee, the biographer of Shakespeare, driven to appeal to the country, through the columns of the press, to take steps to prevent the famous Warwickshire Mecca from being overwhelmed by the railway siding and factory chimneys of a modern industrial center. For there can be little doubt that if the present scheme for the building of a factory of aluminium cooking utensils, within the borough boundaries, gains the day, those responsible will be but echoing the remorseless advice of the elder Cato to the Roman Senate, "Delenda est Carthago,"—Carthage must be destroyed.

There is no escaping from the conclusion. If the factory comes to Stratford, Stratford as Shakespeare knew it, and as the world has loved it, for his sake and its own, will be a thing of the past. The modern factory, in spite of Mr. Ruskin's efforts, in the Isle of Man, is a fearsome building, and its environment is usually rank grass, soot, and pools of Stygian water. More than this, it brings with it the factory mind,—the mean street, the tawdry shop, the flaring gin-palace. Every one is, of course, perfectly aware of what may be termed the majestic side of the picture: the towering chimneys belching out smoke, the artillery of machinery, the myriad windows gleaming, on a winter's night, into the wet street, the towering derricks and the sound of many voices. Mr. Pennell has forced us to recognize all this, whether we like it or not. Sheffield under its canopy of smoke, Newcastle with its tramps and barges dropping down the turbid Tyne, to the sea, are the very embodiment of it all. But what has this to do with Shakespeare's Warwickshire: the Warwickshire of the deep lanes and golden cornfields; the Warwickshire of Perdita's flowers and Titania's fruits; the Warwickshire in whose green glades of Arden Amiens sung,

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat.
Come hither, come hither, come hither!
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

There were industries, of course, in Stratford, in the days when Shakespeare went wandering, by the field paths, to Shuttery, to meet Anne Hathaway. The clang of the smith's hammer sounded out of the little forge by the roadside; and the carpenter pulled his bench, in summer, under the trees, and chipped away, with his chisel, from sunrise to curfew, in a huge contentment; whilst the rattle of the weaver's shuttle sounded out of the low attic, over the street; and the smell of the tan pit wafted amidst the houses. In Stratford itself, we know, every householder was a maltster, and loud was the cry when, in 1597, the King forbade the brewing of malt, owing to a succession of bad harvests. Next year, when the town council, threatened with riots, ordered an inventory to be made of all the corn within the boundaries, Mr. William Shakespeare, of Chapel Street, came third on the list with ten quarters of corn and malt. His own father was at one time a dealer in all kinds of agricultural produce, corn, wool, malt, meat, and skins. Later he seems to have concentrated his energies on the making of gloves. But all this was possible without making Stratford more than a dreamy market town, in whose galleried inn yard or Guildhall the actors would, once in a way, build their stage, and "tear a passion to tatters."

With your maker of aluminium pots and pans it is different. What affinity has such a one with "Christopher Sly, old Sly's son, of Burton-heath," where Shakespeare's aunt lived. Sly was a tinker, and, when he was sober, no doubt sat under a hedge, hammering at his kettles, and singing the while, just as Antolycus sang,

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the sow-skin bowget,
Then my account I will give,
And in the stocks avouch it.

Sly was not a company in search of six and a half acres of land in the borough, on which to build a factory, without nuisance to his neighbors. All Sly demanded

was sufficient of Burton-heath on which to sit and tinker, or lie and sleep, though as for a nuisance he was probably one all the time. He burned a patch in the heather, at Wincot, with his traveling brazier, likely enough, and trapped the lord of the manor's hares, but what if he had been a factory, keeping all the regulations of the parish, and pouring the smoke of a hundred thousand braziers over the town?

Of a verity, Stratford has seen many changes, and may well see many more. Once, it would seem, a Roman settlement; of a certainty, a Saxon monastery, when Ethelred ruled in Mercia; a market town in the days of Edward of Carnarvon; a collegiate church in those of his successor; the birthplace of John Harvard's mother, and of Shakespeare, in whose time its cobbles must have been pressed by the feet of Christopher Sly and of Justice Shallow; the town, joined by the bridge Sir Hugh Clopton gave to it, when the first Tudor was King, lies astride the Avon, in all the quiet dignity the old English builder knew so well how to bestow. Nor was it always the Mecca it is today. It was a Clopton who pulled down Shakespeare's house, so presumably that worthy inhabitant would have fully shared the ambitions of the aluminium factory. Still, there are not a few left who would regret to see the silver Avon slipping by the church, in which Shakespeare worshipped, a muddy stream like the tide of the once silver Thames, as it rises and falls, today, at Bankside, by London Bridge, where the Globe Theater stood, when Elizabeth was Queen.

Notes and Comments

AS a practical offset to the impression of Mexico which events in recent years have reasonably enough created in both North and South America, the Carranza government is reported to have in process of making a motion picture exhibit to show how life actually goes, from day to day, in the orderly parts of the country. The films will be, in effect, a plea to those who see them in the United States to suspend judgment of Mexico as a whole and exercise patience with a disordered Nation slowly moving toward a better equilibrium. Perhaps it would be even more effective if films could show modern Mexico at its worst as well as at its best: for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the Mexican situation would be an unmistakably sincere way of stating the case and inviting sympathetic understanding.

THE appearance of a new weekly in London leads to reminiscent comment by a Londoner on the long-continuing popularity of Punch and the failure of successive ventures by more or less similar publications in the same field. Seventy-eight years ago Punch came and settled down for a long stay. Fun and The Tomahawk, two that linger in memory among the more or less Punch-like periodicals, were started, and failed to attract readers; and Judy had no better success in catching up with Punch at the bookstalls than ever she had in the puppet show. Perhaps the most likely candidate for a division of the rewards of popularity was Pick-Me-Up, which gathered a brilliant company of artists and contributors, and, for a while, seemed in a fair way to gain a permanent following. Then visibly fewer and fewer readers accepted the invitation so frankly proffered by Pick-Me-Up's title, and Punch again stood by itself. Nobody can say just how it was done, but Punch became a British institution, and has so far succeeded in not departing from the journalistic deportment that brought it to so desirable a position.

THE idea has been suggested that those who write for a large number of readers should consider seriously whether the characters created by Dickens or the odd figures that Alice met in Wonderland are as familiar as they used to be to a wide public. Less familiar, perhaps, but one hardly believes that they are becoming "caviar to the general" to such an extent that any writer who refers to them is likely to confront disheartening surprise on the part of reasonably intelligent readers. One may discover, in the list of books published during the past year in the United States, both "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," as well as eight entries under Dickens, and among them the "Adventures de M. Pickwick," which would seem to suggest that one may still comfortably refer to the characters in that entertaining chronicle, even if writing French. One may believe that regret over the passing of Pickwick, Alice, and others, is premature.

MUCH interest throughout the United States will attach to the first appearance of Henry Ford's contribution to the solution of the perplexity which now bothers street railway companies. One has heard remarkable things about Mr. Ford's "flivver-trolley-car," but the test will come when it is put to use. According to report, it will weigh half as much as the present trolley car, carry well over half as many persons, and, traveling under its own power, will dispense with power house and the overhead and underground transmission lines, thus making it far less expensive to operate. It will run on tracks, and has been called a "sublimated trolley car," which, for that matter, it may indeed prove to be. The tests are approaching; and one may at least hope that they will fore-run a return of the lamented nickel fare, and a time when anybody who has five cents may temporarily become part owner in a Ford car.

NEXT to coal, the thing one hears most about, in these days, is oil. Old King Coal, having become fractions and arbitrary, that more malleable and very useful adjunct, oil, becomes an important element in the situation. Oil has filled the columns of the British newspapers, and now, in the French Senate, Mr. Bérenger reproaches his country for being the only first-class power in the world to neglect a search for the commodity. Not only in France itself, but in Indo-China and North Africa, the Senator enjoins that search shall be made. Evidently oil is of quite first-class importance. Old King Coal will have lost his scepter before he can so much as look round.